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THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY

Vol. XXIV.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. 1.

FIFTY
CENTS
A
YEAR

FIVE
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A
COPY



THE Mc CALL Co., Publishers. *McCall*
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THE QUEEN OF FASHION.



A clean nation has ever been a strong nation ; Fortify with SAPOLIO.

CLEANS. SCOURS. POLISHES.

U.S.

SAPOLIO

FUN AND FRIVOLITY.

"BREAK, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!"
But the awful bills of the Beach Hotel
Are the things that are breaking me.

"I DON'T like our doctor," said Willie.
"I went and caught a cold bad enough to
keep me home from school for two weeks,
and the mean old doctor cured me in less'n
two days."

"How's things?" asked the tailor.
"On the mend," said the tinker. "How
is it with you?"
"Only sew sew."

LITTLE BOY: "The preacher says there
is no marryin' in Heaven."

LITTLE GIRL: "Of course not. There
wouldn't be enough men to go round."

ROSALIE: "Have you seen Mr. Barlow
lately?" May: "Yes; he calls now about
twice a week, and it's very convenient."
Rosalie: "Why, May, how can you stand
him? He's so big and clumsy, and always
bragging about his weight." May: "Oh,
yes, that's just it. I've been collecting
Autumn leaves to press, and Mr. Barlow has
been very kind about them. All the time he's
making his call he sits on the book for me, and
the leaves are getting pressed beautifully."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The Use of Turpentine.

TURPENTINE is excellent and soothing
when applied to scalds and cuts.

It will take ink stains out of muslin when
added to soap and also helps to whiten clothes
if added to the water in which they are
boiled.

Moths will not come near clothes sprinkled
with turpentine; they seem to hate its odor.

A few drops of turpentine sprinkled where
cockroaches congregate will exterminate
them at once, while it will also drive red and
black ants away.

Tan leather boots can be nicely cleaned
with turpentine. Pour a few drops on a
woollen cloth and rub.

White kid boots can be cleaned by rubbing
them well with spirits of turpentine, using a
clean white rag; they will first appear quite
yellow, but must be dried before the fire, and
flour rubbed well into them to restore their
pristine freshness. When quite dry, care-
fully wipe the flour off.

Turpentine applied with a bit of flannel
will (especially when the stains are deep) re-
store the whiteness of ivory knife handles.

Gilt frames can be cleaned by wiping them
with a small sponge moistened with oil of
turpentine; wet the sponge only just suffi-
ciently to take off the dirt and fly marks,
then allow the frames to dry of themselves.

Turpentine is an immense boon for blisters
on the hands, while it is also good for corns
on the feet.

Turpentine is a simple and safe remedy
for unbroken chilblains.

Persons suffering from rheumatism can
have a little turpentine put in their bath
water.

The method of removing spots of paint,
oil, grease, or tar from silk, woollen or linen,
is to pour a few drops of oil of turpentine on
the place and let it soak in, say, for half an
hour; then gently rub in the turpentine,
when you will find the foreign substance
crumble out, as it were, leaving the fabric as
before.

Carpets can be both cleaned and freshened
by going over them once a week with a
broom dipped in hot water that has a little
turpentine in it.

New paint is readily taken out by spirits of
turpentine; also, used liberally and well
rubbed in, it will remove varnish from dresses,
coats, etc., likewise cloth boot tops.

A mixture composed of equal parts of tur-
pentine and linseed oil will remove white
marks on furniture caused by water; rub it
in with a soft rag and wipe off with a per-
fectly clean duster.

To remove stains from marble, take a wine-
glassful of turpentine and ox gall, and mix
into a paste with pipe-clay. Put the paste on
the stain and let it remain two or three days.

An excellent polish for floors is made of
half a pound of beeswax, shaved, put into a
gallipot, and covered with turpentine; stand
by the fire to dissolve. When using, put
some on a flannel and afterwards brush with
rather a stiff brush, such, for instance, as a
scrubbing or boot brush.

Furs that become greasy in wear can be
rubbed with turpentine previous to cleaning
them with warm bran.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

Entered at the New York Post-Office as second class mail matter.

Vol. XXIV.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. 1.

Dame Fashion Says:

ALTHOUGH she has been very busy this Summer, we must not expect very radical changes in the styles before the cold weather arrives.

That tight-fitting braided jackets of kersey or broadcloth are the most *chic* and becoming of the new Fall coats.

That collars continue as large as ever and are alone sufficient to give a "dressy" look to a gown.

That the pointed, slashed and rounded lower edges of the new sleeves are finished, except on simple outing and travelling gowns, with a lace ruffle.

That many handsome silk costumes have tight sleeves of lace or net with a butterfly puff at the top of silk.

That high corselet belts of silk, satin or velvet are worn with many of the new toilettes.

That broadcloths and coverts are to be greatly used for making tailor gowns as well as more elaborate walking dresses.

That an Autumn hat of rough straw is a necessity to every well-dressed woman. The two hats shown in our illustration are absolutely up-to-date in every respect. Fig. 1, is of fancy straw slightly turned up at the edge and trimmed with a large bow of ribbon on left side of the front, and a full-blown rose on the right side. The back is trimmed with bows and loops of ribbon, with a large aigrette-knot of ribbon underneath back brim of hat. Fig. 2, shows a hat in coarse shot straw, trimmed with twisted ribbon round the crown, and bunch of ribbon bows on the right side. Four feather tips are on the left side and large aigrette standing up in the centre. Flowers and foliage under the left side of brim.

That novelties in millinery are daily becoming more rare, and chine ribbons are fast disappearing from all the new hats, thus prognosticating plain ribbon trimmings for Autumn and Winter. Feathers will also be a very popular decoration, with ostrich tips and paradise plumes leading the list.

The Etiquette of Visiting.

THE door-bell, let us imagine, has just rung. The servant opens the door quietly but smartly, *i. e.*, to its fullest extent

—not as ill-trained ones often do, just a few inches, furtively peering round the corner of it as though they feared a burglar.

The older or married woman naturally enters first, and "last of all the man also." If women have umbrellas, parcels, or any heavy wraps, they should leave them in the hall. Men, on the other hand, unless asked to do so, when calling on strangers, would take their hats with them into the drawing-room, leaving, however, their umbrellas, etc., downstairs.

If the hostess be in the room, she should go across it to greet her guests, shaking hands with whoever calls, even if they are strangers brought by friends. It is never right to bow in your own house, unless strangers call on philanthropic quests, or to take a character of a servant.

Another ill-bred custom is to shake hands looking away, even, as some people do, carrying on a previous conversation, instead of breaking off courteously and giving all your attention to the new comer. Always say "How do you do" on shaking hands, never substituting "Good afternoon," or "How are you," etc.; on going away, "Good-bye" is invariably to be said, and never "Good afternoon."

The hostess should see all her women guests have seats before she resumes hers.

Women should never sit still to

shake hands except with a child or man, and with an old man it is more gracious to rise.

The exceptions are naturally an old or invalid lady, or if you have your tea-cup awkwardly placed, when you would laughingly apologise.

When the guests are unknown to each other, the hostess, when they are all sitting, would introduce them, simply saying the names. They would all sit still and bow, except the men who would get up and bow.



THE LATEST AUTUMN MILLINERY.





Fashions, Fads and Fancies.

AUTUMN is the time of year when a woman should look her very best and prettiest. The weather is neither too cold to wear all sorts of light and pretty materials and delicate colors nor yet too hot to force us to discard dainty wraps and becoming coats or the *chic* neck ruches that take off years from one's apparent age.

Novelties follow closely upon each other's heels. Fashion is a race where one victor quickly gives way to its successor. At the present moment our craze is decidedly for sleeves. The oddest and most *outré* arrangements are every day being held up for the admiration of the long suffering public. Sleeves are tight fitting, they are puffed, wrinkled, formed into butterfly bows, adorned with frills and, in fact, tortured into every conceivable shape. As usual, the modistes who exercise moderation, who follow the "happy medium," have achieved the greatest success and most artistic results in their creations. Bishop sleeves are still very popular for blouses and fancy bodices, while the mousquetaire and what is called the "modified leg-o'-mutton" are prime favorites. Tailor gowns have smaller sleeves than any other variety of costume. Many of these gowns are seen with sleeves almost tight-fitting for their whole length, with but little fulness at the shoulder. In this case the top is almost invariably decorated with narrow epaulettes, ornamented with braid or tiny military buttons. Very large bows are worn on the shoulders, or a short, double frill often does duty for the absent fulness of sleeve.

One might have fancied that the softest colors would have come in as a check to the orgies of vivid blues and greens we are still condemned to contemplate, but the flaming shades burn on with renewed vigor. Ruby, mulberry, beet root, and a shade of copper color are among the new Parisian hues. A mixture of mauve and violet will be popular this season.

There is no very radical change in bodices—a little more trimming and a little less basque as the season advances; and, save for the high collar of the Napoleonic type, nothing much has been done.

Many skirts are being made with three puffings on the hips to represent small paniers. This is a pretty style for a tall, graceful figure. There is a rumor that draped skirts will return.

For day wear a smart bodice of chiné or chiné and broché silk, made with a very full box-plaited basque, and either a pointed or belted waist, which can be made to open upon an elaborately frilled chemisette of spangled silk chiffon, or of fine batiste trimmed with butter-colored Valenciennes, is a most practical toilette for social functions. If the chiné silk coat bodice has a sapphire blue ground, a variety of skirts can be worn with it—grey alpaca, or white mohair barred with faint lines of blue, for instance, while there is, in fact, a wide choice to select from.

Flounces are much used on all skirts of silks or light materials and particularly for evening dresses. The flounces are extremely handsome piped with satin or velvet or trimmed with narrow lace. They are either put on straight around the skirt or arched in Vandyked lines. This latter method forms a very novel and pretty trimming but it decreases the height of the wearer, if she happens to be short, to a very unbecoming extent.

The new ribbons are marvellous. Some look as if they were hand-painted; others are of chiné gauze, edged with a band of satin. Many are flecked with oval spots of velvet; all are essentially beautiful.

Ombre or rainbow ribbons, in plaited gauze, are charmingly adapted to trim bodices and fichus or to make up into neck ruches.

To return to gowns. A delightful dress I have just seen at a French modiste's was of violet moiré—the pure "bishop's purple;" the skirt lined and frilled with mauve silk, the front of the bodice entirely of mauve chiffon. The hat which crowned this toilet was of violet straw, trimmed with bird of paradise plumes and bunches of mauve wisteria.

A lovely tailor gown was of light tan cloth. Each seam of the five-yard skirt was lapped and stitched, and the lining was of green and tan glacé taffeta. The jacket bodice was widely opened in front, pointed below the waist-line, short on the hips and fluted at the back with rolled collar and long, slender, rounded revers. Each seam was lapped and the edges of the collar and revers strapped.

The large sleeves opened from wrist to elbow and fastened over with gilt buttons on the top of the arm.

The finishing touch was given by a double-breasted and double-pointed vest of green and yellow broché satin, with gilt buttons and lapels like a man's vest.

BETTY MODISH.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4559—Skirt, 4561

Ladies' Costume (with Basque Waist and Seven Gored Skirt).—Plain tailor-made gowns are to be very fashionable this season. Our model is cut with a tight fitting bodice which displays a slight point, front and back. A removable chemisette fills in the V-shaped opening at the neck.

For further description of Waist, 4559, see medium on page 21; Skirt, 4561, see medium on page 17.

How Young Girls Should Dress Their Hair.

WHEN a maiden grows too big for the flying curls of childhood but is not yet quite old enough for the more sedate coiffure of a real grown up young lady, she is often puzzled about the way in which she should arrange her hair. The long braid varied occasionally by the two "pig tails" sacred to girlhood have by endless repetition during the last twenty or thirty years in which they have been in vogue, grown entirely too monotonous.



A NOVEL ARRANGEMENT.

There is no reason in the world, why a little variety should not be introduced into a young girl's coiffure. Our illustrations show the latest and most up-to-date fashions of arranging the hair. These coiffures are not at all difficult to manage and yet they are very stylish, "young looking," and preserve that "sweet simplicity" so essential to a maiden's toilette.

In Fig. 1., the hair is drawn loosely back from the face, twisted tightly and the ends are then brought up and fastened securely in place and adorned with a smart bow of ribbon. Fig. 2., shows a very fashionable braid which is yet sufficiently varied from the ordinary "pig tail" to give it a very modish look. First take the hair on the sides and back of the head and braid it neatly in a thick plait, (as shown in the illustration) fastening the ends by a tortoise-shell pin or clasp which comes for the purpose.



A FASHIONABLE BRAID.

Then the front hair (or hair on the top of the head) is lightly waved, brought back and made into a knot. To do this, form two twists just as if starting to "do up" the hair and fasten the ends under the braid. A pretty bow placed just at juncture adds the finishing touch to the coiffure.

A more "grown up" arrangement of the hair is pictured in our next illustration. It is appropriate for "sweet sixteen" or indeed any of the "teens." The front locks are waved to make them fluffy and then raised over a little cushion; if the hair is very thick, this will be unnecessary as it will stand up enough of itself to form a pompadour. Then together with the hair from the sides and back it is twisted into rather a high outstanding coil

rounded at the sides, not sticking straight out in the Psyche or pump-handle style of several years ago.

Fig. 4. This coiffure is executed in almost the same manner as Fig. 2, but the braid instead of falling is raised half way up and pinned in place with a bow.

In the matter of hair-dressing, every girl should undoubtedly be a law unto herself, and suit her particular style of face without too close a regard for the freaks of Dame Fashion, but in this one thing you are safe—wave your hair, and you will suit yourself and be in the height of the fashion. Nothing is quite so becoming as the soft undulations of carefully dressed hair.



FOR SWEET SIXTEEN.

And now to close with a few remarks concerning the suitability of the modern coiffures, as applied to certain faces. There are no lack of graceful methods, and the wise maiden is she who, giving due consideration to her features, adapts the coiffure most attractive to her, and seldom adopting fashion's crazes, still contrives to win her smile of favor.

I may hint that the thin and long-faced girl should avoid height and severity in hair-dressing; as she, round and plump-featured, should eschew width and elaboration. Fluffy curls and soft coils, best suit piquant faces; as smooth braids and somewhat severe simplicity suit dignified beauty; and Fashion's favorite mode of the hour, twisting the back hair into a graceful coiled knot in the centre of the head is certainly full of artistic beauty and universally becoming.

To wave the hair all over is, as I have just said, another charming decree of Fashion, and one that every well-groomed woman follows. Nowadays everyone bestows considerably more thought upon beautifying and dressing the locks than was the case five years ago, with a result that cannot fail to be gratifying to artistic eyes, or to enhance the charms of womanhood.

If it be true that a woman's glory is her hair, how very painfully true it also is that the loss of it is one of her greatest misfortunes. A face that is set off by luxuriant tresses remains young far longer than one which is denied this adornment.

Thinness is most often first noticed on the temples and on the top of the head. The causes of the first are the straining back of the front hair and the use of hot curling-tongs, or of improper curlers where a bang is worn. The cause of the second is from tying the back hair up too tightly, so as to drag it down from the crown of the head; and also the use of improper combs and brushes, and the careless way that hat and bonnet pins are used without the smallest discretion. The great secret of beautiful hair rests in daily thorough brushing, in keeping the scalp perfectly clean.

If young girls are thoroughly aware of the causes of this evil, the remedy certainly lies in their own hands.



A GIRLISH COIFFURE.

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THE Queen of Fashion

New York.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of "The Queen of Fashion." To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in "The Queen of Fashion" can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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Just Among Ourselves.

AS WAS announced last month, THE QUEEN OF FASHION now makes her bow to the public in an entirely new and becoming dress. The size of the magazine has been changed to a much more attractive and convenient form while the number of pages and the amount of reading matter has been largely increased.

The alterations which have been made in this, the first number of a new volume, will, we hope, still further extend the practical utility of the periodical. Its popularity in matters pertaining to fashions and the household is already so well established, that we wish to thank our readers for their appreciation of our efforts in the past, and tell them that we contemplate still further improvements in the future.

It has been said that "A woman is never quite so well pleased with herself as when she first dons a new and becoming gown." Now this statement, like many others that have passed current for years, is true only to a certain extent. If new apparel affects one portion of the feminine community in this way, it influences another part in quite an opposite direction. We have all known people whom new clothes seem positively to embarrass. They themselves confess to never feeling at home in anything until they have worn it at least two or three times. And these are not always the ones to whom new costumes are a comparative rarity. A society dame famed for her beautiful toilettes, once said that she always hated to wear a new hat in the street for the very first time, as it made her feel so self conscious.

In a certain girls' school, a course of study has lately been introduced which might, perhaps, be imitated elsewhere with advantage, even by those who have left their school days far be-

hind them. It really consists of a systematic study of good manners conducted by a Council of Etiquette formed of representatives of all the senior classes. To this council disputed points are submitted. It looks up authorities, considers *pros* and *cons*, and gives its verdict. Every two weeks original papers are read on such subjects as "Chaperons and their uses," "Manners in Public Places," etc.

"One reason," said a clever but rather cynical society woman lately, "why some men won't mind their own business is because they haven't any business, and another is, because they haven't any mind."

Women may be "new" in their doctrines, but they are always charmingly "old" in their little vanities and coqueries. I walked down Broadway the other day behind a woman who is an ardent "suffragist," politician and speaker on the "rights" of the sex, and she was holding a remarkably smart skirt up on either side, so as to bring very noticeably into view a most bewitchingly be-frilled petticoat. And what is more, the pavement at the time was perfectly dry and the sun was shining. *O, vanitas vanitatis.*



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4563

LADIES' CAPE.—This pretty cape is one of the most novel and stylish of the new Fall wraps. Black satin, entirely covered with chiffon and trimmed with lace and jet, was used for making our model, but broadcloth, novelty goods, ladies' cloth, diagonal, velvet, silk, brocade, etc., are equally suited to its development. The pattern is cut with a modish yoke extending down the front and back in rever-shaped pieces, covered with lace and edged with jet. The cape itself is circular in shape and made with a very wide sweep. It may be lined with fancy silk or left unlined as preferred. A full ruche of lace, fastening under a smart bow, gives a stylish finish to the neck.

For further description of No. 4563, see medium on page 9.



The Latest Novelties.

THE shops are filled to overflowing with beautiful goods to tempt the eyes and deplete the pocketbooks of the maids and matrons just returned from their annual Summer jaunts.

Particularly conspicuous in their loveliness are the trimmings, passementeries, buttons, galons, laces and other dainty novelties that have been prepared for the adornment of Fall and Winter gowns. Buttons will not be employed in such abundance as was the case last season, but great care will be exercised in their selection and quality will more than make up for quantity. Many of the specimens offered for our selection are veritable works of art. Several of the very prettiest designs are shown in our illustrations. Novel buttons in steel, gilt, jet, enamel and porcelain are arranged on cards in the first picture, in round, square and three cornered shapes while three perfect gems, just imported from Paris, were drawn for the corner cut.

Enamel buttons are also shown with small figures and tiny flowers. They are either bordered with steel points or with small stones.

In the collections are also fine metal fancy buttons, in silver, oxide or gold. Tasty quadrangular designs have been made in these metals in plain or openwork grounds with chiselled flowers.

Fancy mother-of-pearl buttons are much seen in quadrangular designs. Some patterns are seen with gold trimming, with four holes and an eye. Many plain round buttons have colored raised stones.

Good imitations of enamel are also shown painted with heads and with flowers, with bored borders in gold, old silver, etc. Other dress buttons, also colored, show arabesques and flower designs.



JET TRIMMING.

more trimmed than they have been for years. All kinds of jets, bead trimmings, gimps, silk and woolen braids, gold and silver threads, as well as wonderful new combinations of lace and beads, chiffon and beads, lace appliques, etc., are to have a great vogue, but fashion has tired of the iridescent spangle trimming, so popular last Winter, and it is no longer in great demand.

Soutache has come into favor again; it was neglected for a time, because the manufacturers used it for all kinds of inferior goods; but the cold shoulder it received for the past few seasons will give it a new start. The only objection to it is that the soutache embroidery is so readily imitated and used for all kinds of shoddy goods.

Embroidery, in all its branches and varied aspects, will also be a popular trimming for the new cloth gowns. A handsome variety is a very soft and deep *écru* linen, loosely woven, and embroidered with silks and jets.



OF LACE AND BEADS.



NOVEL BUTTONS.

Passementerie and its kindred garnitures, gimp, beaded soutache, etc., will be used in a thousand ways during the coming season, for the command has gone forth that dresses are to be

A new fur and paillette embroidery is one of the most remarkable garnitures that has been brought out for many seasons. A black velvet stole had as a trimming a stripe of blue velvet; this stripe was absolutely full, without

being overloaded with this, the strangest embroidery imaginable. All the "motifs" of the latter were stamped out of the nice fur called breitschwanz. These "motifs" were appliquéd in such a way that they appeared as if incrustated in the blue velvet. Between each of them glistened jet paillettes, interspersed with pearls so perfectly imitated that even an expert would have pronounced them to be genuine, although they were simply paste, and made from the scales of tiny fishes. This style of trimming, needless to say, is very expensive and only intended for the most elegant and elaborate gowns, coats or capes.

The sway of lace is by no means over with the close of the Summer's campaign, for between the appliqué and insertion garnitures and the lace edged ruffles on the silk dresses, plenty of it will be used all through the Fall and Winter. Many of the new laces show a combination of two or more distinctly different makes as well as colors.

On some of the more recherche styles, appliqué medallions are among the most noticeable features, while to net, chiffon and other transparent tissues

universal favor is being extended. An elaborate gown, just arrived from Paris, aptly illustrates this lavish use of lace. It was of mauve taffeta, flounced with five-inch Valenciennes up to the waist; under each row was a knife plaiting of mauve tulle that kept the lace out. The round waist of silk was covered flatly with Valenciennes piece lace; corselet and collar of faint pink satin with sleeve puffs of silk and mauve tulle and close undersleeves of lace over silk. Just before we leave the laces, mention must be made of a few of the beautiful collars and corsage garnitures that are offered for sale. One of the most novel of these decorations is here illustrated, being an effective trimming intended for the front of the bodice. It has a foundation of black *mousseline de soie* adorned with appliques of white Honiton lace surrounded by jet beading and finished off with a row of Honiton edging.

All kinds of white and *écru* collars in Valenciennes, guipure, grass linen embroidery etc., will be worn right through the Winter but the very latest *cri* is to have the collar in black chiffon, net, lawn, etc., trimmed with white lace appliques and finished off by a white edged ruffle.



A CORSAGE GARNITURE.

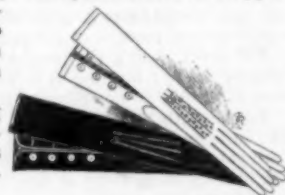
And now for gloves, without which milady's toilette is far from complete. Two very "swagger" pairs, fit for a princess are reposing in the right hand corner of this page. The pale suède gloves which are at the top of the sketch have fancy stitching at the back, while the black suède gloves are stitched with white.

White pique sewn chevrettes are also much worn, and beautiful pale-colored suède, in all the newest shades of dove, drab, and tan, with black or self stitching, are extremely reasonable in price. A very good white kid glove, which will clean over and over again, and every pair of which is guaranteed, is a good investment. While doeskin gloves, which will wash, and Sax Biarritz gloves, without buttons, in all the new shades, are also in demand.

An immense variety of fur trimmings will appear on Winter gowns, coats and wraps, and the long-haired kinds are to be the especial fad, so Madame Up-to-date will be obliged to invest in either trimmings or a cape, stole or collar of nutria, otter, bison, beaver or one of the many new long-haired furs with fancy names. But these garnitures are not always so expensive as would appear on first sight, for low-priced imitations have been gotten up so very skillfully, that an expert can only distinguish the true from the false.

Next month, my shopping article will contain full descriptions of all the new dress fabrics that will be worn this season.

KITTY SHOPPER



FASHIONABLE GLOVES.



FROM PARIS.



BEAD PASSEMENTERIE



How to Dress Our Girls Sensibly.

Useful Hints for The School-girl and The Debutante.

PRETTY clothes are a temptation to every girl whether she is still at school or just ready to enter society. No matter if she live in the busy city or quiet town the little maid wants to be suitably and becomingly dressed. Economy and style are not always at variance. Gowns and coats may be inexpensive and yet not wanting in grace and beauty.

In matters relating to dress as in all else, the sensible girl will take precedence of her thoughtless sister. Dozens of girls come to me to ask advice about their gowns, and I note with regret that their chief idea in the matter is *quantity*. Now a quantity of different dresses and coats and capes is the greatest mistake in the world, and for more reasons than one. In the case of a girl with a small allowance it means that so many certainly cannot all be good, and for this reason their wearing qualities will be distinctly limited, and their appearance, even at first, unsatisfactory.

I propose always a *best* dress. It is ridiculous for a girl who is not likely to "go out" much to buy every-day as well as best things. Let her then spend her money on her *best* frocks, and when buying a new one let her take that which has hitherto been best for every-day wear. In no case should a gown be too noticeable, and if my reader finds that her former best gown is overmuch trimmed for ordinary wear, such trimmings, remember, are very easily removed.

For every morning wear at this season—and, indeed, at most seasons—the skirt and blouse costume, with a coat to match, cannot be improved upon—a shirt waist or a blouse of silk or thin woolen material according to the time of year. Then, for best, a good *black* skirt of either mohair, canvas, or silk is suitable for every occasion—even the smartest—and may also be used for evening wear, if necessary. With this a bodice to match, daintily trimmed or, again, a smart silk blouse can be manufactured at home, and would carry a girl who is careful of her clothes, through several months of the year.

But never, dear girls, persuade yourselves into wearing dirty or shabby finery; nothing is in worse form. *Because* a dress or blouse is of silk, do not cling to it if it is soiled.

Buy as little as possible at a time, wear your things carefully, and *pay as you go*. Always brush your hat, coat, and skirt before you go out and again when you come in. Fold garments when putting them away as nearly as possible in the lines they should take when worn.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4552

LADIES' BASQUE WAIST (with Short Puff Sleeves).—This stylish design is suitable for all sorts of fashionable materials. The back and front of the waist are gathered. The novel vest and the shaped epaulettes form a very attractive decoration.

No. 4552.—Ladies' Basque Waist (with Short Puff Sleeves), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; ribbon represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 12. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Buy one rather good veil; when taken off pull it out gently, roll it carefully, and place in a sachet until needed again. Do not have quantities of half-worn and wholly shabby veils "knocking about" in your glove and handkerchief drawer. Again, do not buy "every-day" gloves; always buy *best* ones, and use up those that are half-worn for every morning's shopping, etc.

And so with hats. Buy a really nice one for best wear, and a neat "sailor" or "Alpine" for morning wear. Brush your hat thoroughly every time you take it off, and carefully wipe all the ribbon with a silk handkerchief to remove the dust that is bound to collect.

Be sure that your collars and cuffs are always spotless. Do not wear soiled and tumbled bows and throatlets, rather be without them. Come down spic and span to breakfast. If your dress is plain see that it is well brushed, that every button is in its place, and that the braid or velveteen round the bottom is in perfect repair.

To my mind nothing so marks the slovenly girl as the down-trodden shoe or the "holey" stocking. Here, again, there is no excuse. If you know that you are inclined to "tread over" upon one side of your heel, ask the shoemaker to add a small iron circle to that part when you are buying a new pair of boots.

Then with stockings; these are nowadays surely cheap enough! A good way is to have only three pairs in hand at a time. Then they *must* be mended turn and turn about, or there will be nothing to wear.

For every day and morning wear, tan chevette gloves are most economical, while for best, *Suede* are preferred in tan, white, lavender, or cane color. These light gloves, worn absolutely for best do not quickly soil, as they are used with the best gown, which probably is of some delicate coloring; then, again, gloves, if not too much soiled, clean well as a rule.

Neatness will make up for various blemishes, and I personally know many a really plain woman who passes muster as good-looking for the simple reason that she is always so absolutely neat and trim. Again, *suitability* is the secret of good dressing, and here my readers will see the force of my words in advising the plainest possible wear for every morning at home. It is unsuitable and most distasteful to see girls come down to breakfast in last year's finery—because forsooth "It doesn't matter at home!" Surely that is a poor compliment to the father and mother who make that home, and who work so hard to keep it together.

ROSE DURAND.

Getting Ahead.

LAST Spring a very funny episode occurred at a woman's college, when the new senior girls took charge of the college monthly magazine, through the peculiar ideas the business-editor had of type-setting. One day this enterprising

young woman went into the town to instruct the printer. "You can set up your type immediately," she said, "as we are in a great hurry for the magazine."

"Yes, miss," said the printer; "but—but where is the copy?"

"Do you mean the articles we're going to publish?"

"Yes, miss," rejoined the printer.

"Oh," said the business editor, "the articles aren't all written yet. I'll let you have them just as soon as they are, of course; but in the meantime you can go on setting up your type, can't you? I thought you could get that much done ahead."

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4560**

No. 4560.—LADIES' POINTED COLLARETTE, requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material any width. Lace represented, 4 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

The Necessity of Variety.

WHAT a charm there is in variety! What a weariness in anything, or anybody, always the same. Even of the beautiful Cleopatra, the eulogium quoted and remembered far more than those anent her personal loveliness is that "age cannot wither, nor custom stale *her infinite variety*."

The first words must be taken with a considerable grain of salt, but that the latter part is incontestably true of many a delightful old man or woman will be allowed by all who have had the privilege of knowing such. Not very long since, at a big ball, admiring a very beautiful bride, "Quite the prettiest woman here," I said. "Yes," said the friend I was addressing, "only somehow one knows *just* what she is going to say on any given subject. I would rather look at her than talk to her." Again, in such a casual thing as food, how one loves variety; how, if one's own cook be ever so good, one enjoys the different menu at a friend's house! Or, again, with a preacher, how refreshing is, sometimes, a change for awhile, even though we may be fortunate enough to "sit under" a pastor whose sermons we can really enjoy! I remember once reading an amusing article, by a clever writer, on the lack of variety in our domestic life, and the great *point d'appui* was the "Summer holiday." "Change of air, indeed!" said the vivacious author. "What most of us want is change of *people*, not because we don't like our belongings, but because we should come back, each one, with minds filled with new experiences, new ideas, and like each other better than ever. My scheme," added the writer, "would be to send my husband and son to the mountains for a month, my grown up girl to an aunt, the nurse and the little ones to 'granny'; and *my* change? Oh, *my* change would be to lead an *entirely different life*, a life of thorough self-pleasing and peaceful solitude from morning to night."

Well has it been said that "variety is the spice of life." We all need a change once and awhile to broaden our horizon and make us shake off the deadly monotony of thought and action that is sure to come, if our way runs in one narrow groove out of which we never venture. Change of air, change of society and above all exchange of ideas will wonderfully brighten existence and, perhaps, help to drive dull care away.

GERTRUDE FISKE.

A proverb wise, fresh gathered from the Latin:
A saint in crape is twice a saint in satin.

How a Princess is Photographed.

WHEN the Princess of Wales visits the photographer she usually arranges that her sitting shall take place in the morning.

A special studio is set apart for the Princess. It is approached by a private door, which leads to an ante-room provided with easy-chairs and a plentiful supply of illustrated papers.

A small chamber is fitted up as a dressing-room, and here is to be found a maid from Marlborough House, who has preceded her Royal mistress with a dressing-case containing brushes and other toilet accessories. The Princess, having discussed the position in which she is to be taken, arranges herself, and the operation proceeds.

It is etiquette on these occasions for the photographer to address any remark he may have to make to the lady-in-waiting in attendance, who in turn addresses the Princess, who replies through her also; but it is needless to say that etiquette is dispensed with by the Princess in many cases.

Imitation Ivory and How to Make It.

AN excellent imitation of ivory can be made from potatoes by a very simple process. Care must be taken in the choice of the potato, which should be quite good and not in the least bruised. It should first be washed in diluted sulphuric acid until the surface is quite clean, then it should be boiled in the same solution in which it has been washed until it is perfectly dense and solid. After being thoroughly washed in tepid water followed by cold water until all traces of the acid have been removed, it should be dried in a warm cupboard or some such place. When quite dry it will be found that it can be carved with the greatest ease and that it will take any dye.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION gives more for the money than any other paper published. Exclusive designs of all the latest styles, interesting fashion items, articles, stories, household hints, etc.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4563**

No. 4563.—LADIES' CAPE (with the Yoke extending down the front and back), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide; or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards satin or silk and 1 yard velvet. Gimp represented, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; ribbon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



Stylish Bodice Trimmings and How to Make Them.

THE success of a gown depends to a great extent on the manner in which the bodice decorations are adjusted. A clever dressmaker once defined the word style as "A mere matter of fit and trimmings." Perhaps this is going a little too far, but at any rate, we have all seen many a handsome costume absolutely ruined by awkwardly arranged revers, ruffles, etc.

Our suggestions this month are particularly dressy designs suitable for the very best "Sunday go to meeting" Fall gown, Fig. 1, shows a dainty bodice trimmed with a shaped box plait and broad draped revers of velvet, satin or fancy silk, edged with accordion plaited ruffles of chiffon, mousseline de soie or glacé taffeta. Just below the bust and at the waist line the box-plait is caught down by bows of taffeta ribbon fastened by tiny buckles. Or if you prefer, the bows may be

of black velvet and in that case the little frills which border the box plait and revers will be improved by having two or three rows of black velvet baby ribbon run on them.

Fig. 2, displays an uncommonly smart pair of revers edged with lace or kilted silk which extend down over the skirt in handsomely shaped tabs. A puffed yoke, trimmed with passementerie or insertion put on in Vandyke points, adorns the top of the bodice. The collar is decorated to match the yoke and finished at the top by a full puff which will be found very becoming to the neck. A belt of ribbon or silk fastening in front under two elaborate buttons completes the bottom of the waist handsomely.

No patterns are given of these illustrations as they are intended merely as suggestions for amateur or professional dressmakers. In the right hand corner of the page a very smart collar and jabot is pictured which will give a dainty finish to the plainest gown. From a quarter to a half a yard of deep lace is needed for the jabot according to the amount of fulness desired. The collar part may be made of a yard and a quarter of fancy ribbon or, as shown in the illustration, of a piece of satin, in white or some prettily contrasting color, covered with lace to match the rest of the jabot and fastened under a stylish bow in the back.

The lovely sleeve, shown in our illustration, is intended for ball toilettes, dinner gowns, or any costume requiring short sleeves. It is suitable for plain or fancy silk, satin, cashmere, challie, organdie, white muslin, lawn, etc., and may be trimmed with lace, net, chiffon or mousseline de soie. It is made with a fitted lining. The puff should have an interlining of fibre chamois, grass cloth, paper muslin or any material that is not too stiff, as it must drop a little from the shoulder, and not stand straight out.

The lower edge of the puff is then made into five plaits at the outside of the arm, on either side of which the fulness is gathered to bring it to the lining size. Then turn the puff up to the shoulder, and gather into the armhole with the exception of the centre of the sleeve, where three plaits are made, and down the centre is then arranged a piece of lace, gathered quite narrow on the shoulder, and attached under a fancy button, then brought down the sleeve as a band, and gathered at the elbow, where the sleeve is finished with a band of double material, the ends of which are mitred, and secured with fancy buttons.

MARIE L. SMITH.



A NEW SLEEVE.

Dressmaking Hints.

SMART alpaca gowns—blue alpaca is the most popular—are arranged with cuffs, collar, revers, and waist finishes of bright glacé, and the effect is excellent.

CANVAS goods are all the rage and they are shown in black, ficelle, deep cornflower blue, etc.

The canvases are made up over shot silks, and all linings are used of contrasting colors to the materials. For instance, a grey canvas would be made over pale blue or pink; dark blue or brown canvas over shot yellow silk; black canvas over shot green or red silk, and so on.

The lining of this season's gowns is the feature, with many of the best houses, and especially with the coat and skirt style is the lining studied. Blue serge coats and skirts, alpaca and tweed ditto, all being lined with silk that will match the silk blouse to be worn with them. It is an extravagant idea no doubt, but it is the latest.

SKIRTS do not stand out now, they fall in graceful and soft-looking folds, flat in front, but plenty of fulness in the back.

BUTTONS are much used for trimming purposes, even for ornamenting skirt hems, where bands of the same material or of silk or satin are machined on, in Greek key pattern, and dotted with buttons.

ALPACA and dressy skirts are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards at hem, and are interlined from 14 to 18 inches up with stiffening.

TAILOR-MADE and general wear skirts are $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 yards, or even rather more, as fancy may dictate, or rather as material may suggest, it being impossible to walk in a wide skirt of heavy goods; so, according to the weight of the fabric is the skirt fulness regulated.

BLACK and white is to be the color combination *par excellence* of the Winter. A lovely black satin evening gown just prepared for the season's campaign is certainly worthy of description. Skirt and bodice are ornamented with jet and pearls, fringe passementerie, and lace, the latter very prettily draping the corsage, and forming a cascade on the left side of the skirt. A bunch of brilliant red poppies placed on the left shoulder gives a *cachet* to the whole.

Pointed bodices buttoning or lacing behind, are returning to favor, and in these new bodices the points are longer than in the old. This style is particularly suited to those who are short-waisted and large hipped. Those who love scarlet bodices and ribbons will be sorry to hear that just now all shades of red are at a discount.

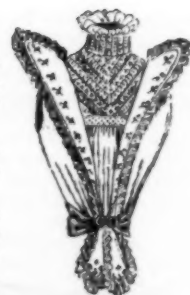
Word comes from Paris that white silk stockings are selling rapidly, and in white kid sandal shoes there is quite a "boom," the leather being studded with bright jewels. For small feet such fancies are not risky; but for the average woman they are positively dangerous, as the white seems to double the size of one's "understandings."

It is being faintly hinted in modistic circles that Paris is going to sanction slight crinolines and poke bonnets! Poke bonnets are not so bad if tastefully trimmed, but hoops are never anything but a monstrosity, and in spite of French influence will never be popular on this side of the water. No indeed, we are much to sensible for that.

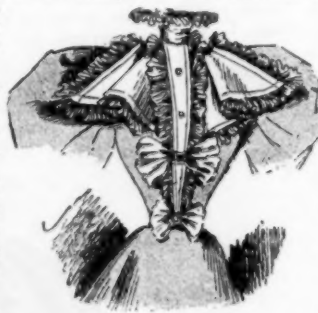
Flat vests of silk are often covered with chiffon in knife plaits that are drawn down to fit snugly.

Others are covered smoothly with heavy or medium weight lace shaped to fit plainly over the form.

Another style is a close-fitting or loose vest of satin or velvet well covered with motifs or appliqué figures of lace. This has an especially handsome effect when each figure is outlined or veined with spangles or gold thread.



NOVEL REVERS.



A PRETTY TRIMMING.



A SMART JABOT.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4554

GIRLS' DRESS (with Blouse Front, One Piece Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves and Full Straight Skirt). A very pretty costume of blue and white plaid silk is here illustrated. The bodice is made with a full blouse front, slightly overhanging the waist line in the manner so fashionable for children. The back, where the costume closes, is gathered. The stylish sleeves are cut in one piece. A stock collar finishes the neck. Shaped bodice trimmings of velvet are placed over each shoulder giving a stylish appearance to both the back and front of the toilette. The bodice requires a fitted lining. The full, straight skirt is sewed onto the waist.

For further description of No. 4554, see medium on page 20.

Fortune Telling by the Finger Nails.

SPOTS on the nails and their meanings will doubtless interest many of our readers, as will also the meaning attached to the various shaped nails.

Spots near the top of a nail signify things past; in the centre of a nail, things present; and at the base of the nail, events to come. White specks denote our felicity, blue ones our misfortune; while spots on the first finger nail denote riches, on the thumb nail, honor. The presence or absence of a spot on the third or wedding-ring finger, is said to prove our future good or ill luck in love; a spot on the nail of the little finger denotes a long journey.

A spot on the thumb-nail also denotes a present; on the first finger, a friend will visit you shortly; on the second finger, beware of a foe; on the third finger, a letter will soon arrive.

Round nails denote liberal sentiments and love of knowledge. Narrow nails show an ambitious and quarrelsome nature.

Broad nails indicate a gentle and retiring nature.

Small nails point to a person of obstinate nature.

Home-made Smelling Salts.

ONE may have a fancy to fill her own bottle with smelling salts, for which keep a pint of liquid ammonia in a strong bottle with a glass stopper, and to it put one teaspoonful each of oil of rosemary and English lavender, with half as much oil of bergamot and of cloves. Have all bottles for perfumery and extracts perfectly clean and dry, rinsing lastly with alcohol, for the least drop of water may make the liquid look milky or turbid and may lead to fungus in toilet water. Perfumes should be tightly closed with glass stoppers and kept dark and cold in well-filled bottles not to lose quality.

"I AM sure my husband is a most even-tempered man," said a wife who had been annoyed by some hints unflattering to her connubial happiness. "Yes," said Miss Sharpleigh, "he is always cross, is he not?"



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4550—Skirt, 4544

LADIES' COSTUME.—One of the loveliest of Dame Fashion's creations, is the appropriate description of the handsome toilette shown in our illustration. The stylish bodice is made with novel jacket fronts adorned with large revers which turn back from a full blouse effect.

For further description of Waist, 4550, see medium on page 15; Skirt, 4544, see mediums on page 15.



Hints for Beauty and the Toilet.

FROM time immemorial, woman has rightly desired to look her best in the eyes of a very critical world, and there is no better way of achieving this most desirable end than by paying the greatest attention to all the secrets of the toilet. If she does this, she will soon find that her rough skin has become smooth, and her scanty hair grown into luxuriant locks, and that she is a different woman from what she was.

I intend each month, on this page, to deal with various subjects of toilet that are dear to the feminine heart, and to give practical advice on these matters, so that my readers may, by following the hints given here, find that what once caused them searchings of heart, have now become beauties, and are no longer blemishes.

There is no part of the face by which we can so quickly tell character as by the eyes. You can keep the rest of the face from betraying your secrets, but the eyes are never to be trusted to do so. And what power of expression they have! The eye itself should be clear and open, and should possess that added attraction—long, silky lashes. Color, of course, we cannot change, and if nature has seen fit to send us into the world with muddy-colored orbs we can't help it. But we can at least take such care of them that their best points are brought before a criticising public, and not their worst.

The eyes must always be treated with the greatest care and attention. They should never be allowed to get overtired, over-strained, or inflamed, or their beauty will soon become only a memory of the past.

To write, sew, or read facing a strong light, whether by day or by night, is exceedingly bad for them. The light should always be thrown from the left side, or otherwise a shadow will be cast by the right hand, which is very bad for the sight. Never face the sunlight when working, and avoid looking directly at the fire or a strong light, as this will weaken and inflame the eyes to a dangerous extent. All lamps, gas, etc., should be so shaded as to throw the light on the work you happen to be doing at the time, and not on the eyes themselves. Electric light should be specially well shaded, as its strong, steady light is most trying.

You must never read or work when your eyes feel at all tired. To close them for a few minutes at a time during the day is a very great relief. Be careful that the light from the windows in your sleeping-room does not directly face the bed, but comes from one side. Where it is impossible to avoid this, heavy dark curtains must be drawn over the windows at night, so as to prevent the inquisitive sunshine from shining upon you while you are asleep. If possible, the head of the bed should be turned from the light. On waking do not rub your eyes in any way, it will only cause inflammation and redness. Children should be broken of this bad habit from the first; indeed, the less the eyes are touched the better. As soon as you find that you have the least difficulty in seeing, and your eyes prick and burn, you should at once consult an oculist. Glasses may or may not be becoming, but that is a matter of small import where preservation of sight is concerned.

The eyes should be bathed daily in tepid or cold water. If inflamed, use a little weak tea to bathe them with. Sometimes east wind or fog will redden the eyes. If a little salt is added to the water they are bathed with, it will remove the redness. When a foreign substance gets into the eye, if it cannot be seen and extracted at once, the eyes should be closed, and before long the tears will wash the obstruction out.

When the eyes discharge they should be bathed on waking with as much bicarbonate of soda as will lie on a five-cent piece, in a claret-glassful of hot water. For inflamed eyes, hot milk is also very good as a wash. Great care should be used in avoiding all medical washes for the eyes that are not ordered by an oculist, or serious results will follow.

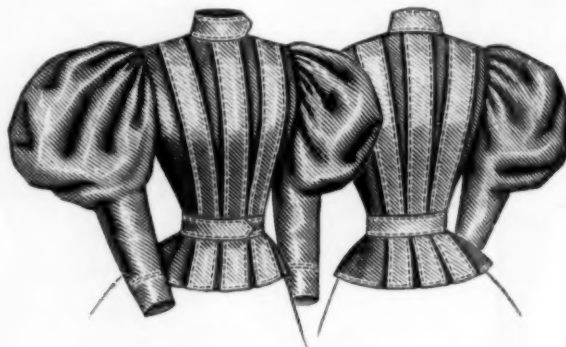
MARY PRESCOTT.

Comparison of Women's Feet.

A PARIS bootseller, who numbers among his customers the queens of many nationalities, has been giving his opinion of the feet of the female portion of different countries. He insists that the ladies of Madrid take the smallest shoes. Peruvians and Chilians coming next. American women, he also says, are noted for their dainty feet, and the care they take of them. According to him, the Russians have heavy, broad feet, and the smallest size that ever fits any of them is a five. The Empress of Austria requires a long, narrow shoe. The Empress Eugenie has a beautifully shaped foot, with an exceedingly high instep, and takes a small five.

The Queen of Spain has very large feet, and so flat that a little padding is always inserted across the instep. Her Majesty of Italy is extremely difficult to please in boots and shoes. She favors perfectly flat heels and square toes, and will always insist, for the sake of comfort, on having her boots a size too large for her. English ladies wear awkwardly made boots and shoes, as a rule, and are less careful of the appearance of their feet than the women of other nationalities.

A HARD THING.—One of the hardest of tasks sometimes is to believe that she is honest who does not look at things exactly as we do.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4555

No. 4555.—MISSSES' NORFOLK JACKET (with Plaits laid on), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 30 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

It Is Better

To do than to wish you had done.

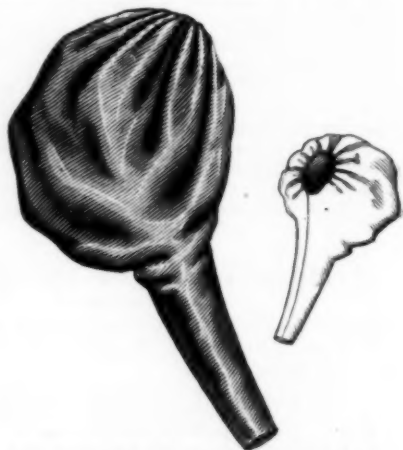
To think much, speak little, and write little.

To prefer comfort and propriety to fashion.

To wear old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

To tell your friend *why* you will not lend him your money.

To let friendship gently creep to a height: if it rushes to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4551

No. 4551.—LADIES' ONE-SEAM MEDIUM SIZE LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 inches arm measure. Price, 10c.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Painting on Velvet.

THIS is a most charming and easily-learned employment for ladies, and one which, by reason of its delicate, yet rich, appearance when finished, and its easier and more natural outline, has a distinct advantage over chenille or crewel work, to both of which it certainly has a very close resemblance. It serves as an exceptionally beautiful decoration for all shades of velvet, and, if worked according to the directions, may be used for the ornamentation of either wall or mantel drapery with the most agreeable effect.

The first thing in this variety of painting is to choose the design, and afterwards the velvet to be decorated. Let this last have as short and close a pile as possible; it is not absolutely necessary that silk velvet should be used, but this, it must be understood, will be found to be much pleasanter to work upon. The subject for painting and the background color of the velvet, of course, depend upon the individual taste of the worker, but I should suggest clematis, in shading purples, upon a pale pink ground, as one of much beauty. Daffodils or lilies exhibit a decided note of color when pen-painted upon the soft pile of faint-tinted green velvet. We must now prepare our material for the design. Cover a drawing-board smoothly with linen, and, first having cut your velvet to the desired size, proceed to stretch it, face downwards, upon the linen, fastening it securely about every inch with strong drawing-pins. Next break the white of an egg into a cup, and, beating it slightly to break it up, apply to the back of the velvet with a soft, clean hog-hair brush, and leave to dry. In about two hours, unfasten the velvet, and re-pin upon the linen, this time, however, with the pile upwards, taking care to stretch very tightly. If correctly sized, the velvet, when dry, should be quite stiff. The white of egg is used to prevent the paint from running.

Having got our material stretched and sized, and the design chosen, we must next proceed to transfer the pattern to the velvet. The easiest method, will be to purchase an embroidery pattern at any good fancy shop, and to transfer it by means of a cool iron, to the material. Care must be taken not to let the outline be too dark, as signs of the tracing on the velvet might spoil the effect of the finished work.

The palette for pen-painting clematis on velvet must contain cobalt-blue, French ultramarine, rose-madder, white, vandyke-brown, yellow ochre, burnt sienna, lemon chrome, chrome No. 2, blue-black, Naples yellow, crimson lake. No medium. Three or four short-bristled hog-hair brushes will also be required, and two pens, one fine, the other broad-nibbed.

In painting the flowers, commence at the darker petals, which should be laid in—using a brush—with cobalt-blue and crimson-lake. Let the tones of the first wash incline to warmth, and shade off the edges gradually to the high lights, which should be left unpainted. Proceed thus with all the petals, adding a little white to the purple for the lighter washes of the flower, twisting the brush occasionally, to keep the petals round. When the flowers are all laid in, prepare the paint for the pen. Let this be kept stiff, and the various shades, ranging from white to the greatest depth of purple to be found in the

copy—which may all be produced from crimson, cobalt-blue, and white—be arranged upon the palette in little heaps. Care should be taken that the paint be not allowed to become too slack, as in such a case the pen will not lay it agreeably.

The method of using the pen is as follows:—Dip the point of the broad-nibbed pen into the lightest shade of purple, and proceed to lay the color in little sidewise spirals, following the curve of the leaf. By this means a much softer and more brilliant effect is produced than if the pen be worked with long, thick touches, as usually is the case. Do not drag the paint, but for each touch re-fill the pen with fresh color, taking care not to mass the tints too much—a common failing. To finish the petals, outline them with the full pen, to render the edges firm, and work on the high lights with a few touches of white.

Now proceed to fill in the flower centres with a brush filled with a mixture of lemon-yellow, cobalt-blue, and white, for the lighter shades, and chrome No. 2 and a suspicion of black where deeper tones are necessary. Drag the pen (fine) the whole length of each stamen, as the crewel-stitch stroke used here would give a broken effect.

The green leaves of the clematis should be laid in at the darker parts with ultramarine and middle chrome, and perhaps a little black, and the paint, as in working the flower petals, spread to the moulding of the leaf.

Proceed to etch over the faces of the leaves, using the broad-nibbed pen for the lighter parts, which should be worked in cobalt, lemon chrome, and white. Wash in the backs of the leaves with the same mixture, and outline the whole with the pen-worked wool stitch.

Flat in the stalks with a brush, employing the darker green at base, spreading up to the lighter tones. Close to the flower, use a pale facing of crimson. Here, as in working the flowers and leaves, the pen is required for the high lights, also for dragging the outlines of the stalks. The stamens of the clematis are varied in shade, and will require, in the different lights, the use of the following combinations, viz., yellow ochre and white, yellow ochre, white and burnt sienna, burnt sienna and vandyke brown. A. L. O.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4555—Skirt, 4556

MISSES' COSTUME.—A neat and serviceable dress suitable for "best" or school wear is here illustrated. The bodice is made in the style of a Norfolk jacket, with three box-plaits laid on both back and front. The closing is formed invisibly under the centre plait. The sleeves display just the proper amount of fullness. They are made over tight linings and interlined with fibre chamois.

For further description of Waist, 4555, see medium on page 12; Skirt, 4556, see medium on page 17.



Trimming an Autumn Hat.

THE woman who can trim her own hats and bonnets tastefully not only effects an important saving in her dress allowance, but is also enabled to wear much prettier and more stylish headgear than she who patronizes some cheap and often incompetent milliner whose only idea is to make a sale and who gives no thought to the individual needs of her patrons.

As a general rule, designing or originating new ideas and combinations are not the strong points of the amateur milliner. This sort of work requires experience and special training. But there is no reason why she should not be able to copy pattern hats and bonnets successfully.

A lady often sees *chapeaux* at millinery openings or exhibited in shop windows that she admires extremely and would love to possess but on inquiring the price she learns regretfully that they are far beyond her means. Now very expensive hats can often be copied in cheaper but still good materials and present as stylish an appearance as the high priced originals.

In looking at many productions, the impression given is, a bit of lace, a bit of jet, a bit of velvet, a bit of ribbon, a flower or two, a few aigrettes and there you are. But in the putting together of these is the difficulty.

In copying a hat or bonnet, the shape used should first be carefully noted, then the whole idea with the general lines and effect should be taken in, then the details studied out. The direction of the various grains of the materials used as trimming are often the indicators of the way they should be cut. The dimensions can be calculated in inches, by the eye.

As a great many velvet hats will be worn this Winter, I intend to take "Time by the forelock" and give you a few hints on their manufacture, which, I am sure, you will thank me for in a month or two. To make a velvet hat, first buy a buckram shape. Then to ascertain the quantity of material needed to cover a hat plain, take the measure across at the widest part of the brim. This gives you the largest diameter, and your velvet will have to be of that measure each way, allowing extra for the crown, of course.

In the case of hat brims that are wider on one side, care must be taken in cutting to get the right under and over pieces by placing them face to face.

Under plain-covered brims the edges of frames should be thickly bound; but an outer fold of binding laid over an inch deep on the brim insures a smooth surface. When finished there must be an even, smooth line all around.

Many of the Fall and early Winter costumes are so peculiar

and the coloring so pronounced, that it is necessary to have the headgear *en suite*; but where the gown is of the fashionable mixtures, the colors and trimmings can be given with excellent results without duplicating any of the materials. For example, a Paris dress just prepared for an Autumn trousseau is fashioned of green and black rough goods trimmed handsomely with green taffeta. The hat is of rough black straw in the large Marie Antoinette shape with the brim faced with green and black shot taffeta shirred onto a reed at the edge.

The crown is a Tam o' Shanter of green miroir velvet, tied around with a wide-folded black satin ribbon in a simple loop bow at the right side. The loops are also folded, each reaching to the edge of the brim.

Suggestions to Home Dressmakers.

About Linings.

FEW things are more puzzling to the amateur dressmaker than the proper manipulation of linings and interlinings. I am

constantly asked by sorely perplexed ladies for a "few points" on interlining skirts, the right selection of waist linings, etc., etc.

Some time ago the choice of dress linings or finishings as they are often termed by dealers, was of small importance but now many fashionable women bestow as much, if not more thought upon the unseen part of the costume than they do upon the dress material itself.

Silk lining is, of course, preferred by all first-class dressmakers and tailors, but where economy has to be observed a substitute is provided in the new percaline and cambric linings that have much of the feeling and appearance of taffeta, and sell for such very reasonable prices.

Light and bright colored skirt linings are favored this season. Even otherwise sober woolen costumes will be lined with delicate-tinted silk, straw color and other shades of yellow being very popular for the purpose.

The choice of a lining for a transparent fabric depends on the harmony of color it is desirable to produce. Thin black will be much worn over all colors for smart Fall toilettes. One fact must be carefully born in mind while discussing linings, and that is that no skirt will hang properly if the lining is not cut exactly on the same lines of the skirt and if the two are not firmly tacked together.

All the new skirts require facings of some kind of stiffening from ten to twenty inches deep, sewed in around the button. This interlining should be very carefully bound and tacked to each seam. Various materials are used for this purpose, some modistes preferring one sort and some another. Fibre chamois, hair cloth, grass cloth, etc., are all popular.

As skirts are usually plain, it is the flare caused by this stiff interlining which alone makes or mars the entire effect of a well-hung, fashionable skirt.

Then the regular lining of the skirt must be slightly stiff, but not soft and clinging under any circumstances. It is the stand-out, slightly stiff, effect of taffeta silk that makes it such a perfect lining.

The waist and sleeves require as much thought on the part of the shopper as the skirt. The pretty, double-faced silesias, the dainty satines for thin gowns and the moiré percalines so often selected for their coolness, and above all the new ribbon cloth are all works of art with their handsome shades and designs. In fact the "name is legion" of the materials which are suitable for this purpose.

MME. MARIE BARKER.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4553

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—Tan colored canvas cloth is the material used for this dainty frock, which is made with a full blouse front and gathered back. Cunning little velvet epaulettes are placed over the shoulders while the stylish sleeves are also trimmed with bands of velvet placed just below the short puffs. The full straight skirt is plainly finished by a deep hem.

For further description of No. 4553, see medium on page 20.

How to Breathe.



As a matter of fact, not one person in a hundred breathes normally. The respiration of the average person varies with every change of mental state or physical condition, and it is a rare thing for a woman to use her lungs to the best possible advantage. The following are excellent rules for improving the respiration and benefiting the general health. Stand at an open window or recline on a couch, with the waist and chest unconfined; hold the chest walls high and inhale in slow, long breaths;

exhale as slowly, three times only at first. Gradually the number of times may be increased and the time lengthened for the breathing exercises. Fifteen minutes, twice a day at least, should be devoted to this exercise to accomplish the desired result.

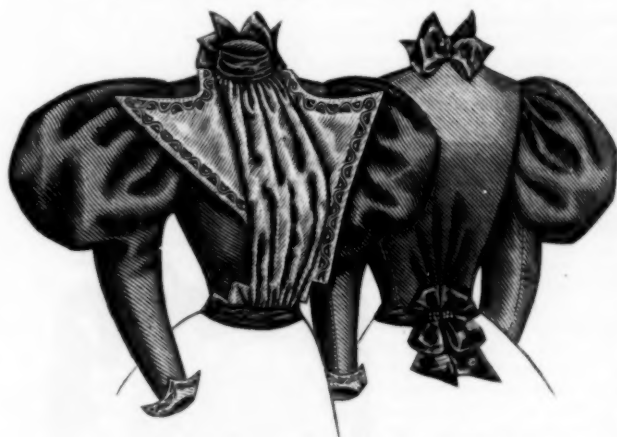
Miss Emma Eames, the *prima donna*, whose full and generous outlines are beautiful examples of the results of vocal and breathing gymnastics, not only is fond of outdoor life, of walking and horseback riding, but she says that the requirements of her art demand continued daily practice of these exercises which develop the muscles of the throat, chest and back.

A very little study and practice of breathing gymnastics will enable any woman to comprehend the precise art of filling and emptying the lungs on scientific principles. After this has been acquired, the chief thing is to breathe in as much sunshine as possible and also to believe in the efficacy of oxygen as a remedy for nearly all the ills that are fashionable.

"THERE is one queer thing about all these men who get nominated for high political offices."

"What is it?"

"They are always so happily married."—Chicago Record.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4550

No. 4550.—LADIES' BASQUE WAIST (with Jacket Front and Two-Piece Sleeves), requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 22 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; gimp represented, 3 yards; ribbon, 3½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

For Thin Women.

LADIES' papers are usually overrun with advice to people who want to get thin, but how seldom do we see any comforting words to the poor women who want to put a little flesh on their too-prominent bones. To become plump, I am told, one must eat vegetables and sleep after each meal; go to bed as soon after nine o'clock as possible, and lie in bed half an hour after waking in the morning; drink as much water as possible, laugh as much as you can; drink plenty of tea, rather weak and very sweet, with plenty of milk in it; take as much cod-liver and sweet oil as you can swallow; eat heartily, and especially plenty of butter, and drink sweet wine and beer.

E. A. T.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4544

No. 4544.—LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT (having its Four Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size, 7¼ yards material 22 inches wide, 5¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 5 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



A Draped Mirror.

L. M. A.

LET not her to whom nature has been niggard of her charms despair.

If she would see herself in the deceptive mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly as possible, let her hasten to a shop and buy a quantity of soft, pure white material—gauze, if possible, if not, Swiss or India muslin will answer very well.

Be sure and have it pure white, and after polishing the surface of the mirror, gather the material at the centre of the top, and bring it down softly at either side, framing the glass in folds of pure white.

When this is done to artistic satisfaction, peep in and see what a transformation.

The true tints of the complexion, the expression of the countenance and eyes, the correct color of the hair, will be very accurately reflected.

This is one of the milliner's oldest secrets. Many of the most artful of them swathe the glasses in the softest drapery of pure white. It is done with the view of giving the fair patronesses the best view of themselves possible, administering in this way a little subtle flattery, thereby disposing more easily of a greater amount of goods.

Then the white-draped mirror the lace-covered toilet-table, make a dainty spot in any girl's room.

MISS ROSEBUD: "I'll never speak to Florence again. I was sure I'd be one of her bridesmaids."

HENDERSON: "You shouldn't feel offended about that, Miss Rosebud. You know a girl never chooses a bridesmaid who is prettier than herself."



"WHAT can I do with all these odds and ends of wool?" is a question one often asks when necessity calls for a thorough clearing out of work-baskets and drawers, when short lengths of wool of every shade and thickness have been accumulating for months and even years, and almost invariably the answer is, "Throw them away, they are quite useless."

Yet these same despised fragments might have been worked up into the prettiest of slumber robes, Afghans or covers for baby carriages.

Just a few hints to start with. A fair sized crochet hook is required, and the work must not be tightly done, as it spoils the effect.

Double crochet consists in putting the wool once over the needle before making a stitch; in single crochet you omit this.

All kinds of wool can be used in the same quilt, for Shetland and other thin wools may be doubled or trebled to match "fingering" or "single Berlin," except for the outside edge where only black "fingering" or "single Berlin" may be used.

Every color under the sun may be used indiscriminately for the centres; the greater the variety the more charming the quilt, indeed the effect is much prettier if you mix the colors with Oriental recklessness rather than try to harmonize or shade them.

Now to business. Select a length of wool, say, two yards, of any color you like, and crochet a chain of six stitches; join this in a circle and work into it sixteen stitches of double crochet (see Diagram 1.), fasten off and you have a little star.

If you consider each two of the sixteen stitches you have just made as one, you will have eight spaces.

Now take a rather longer fragment of wool, it may be blue, green or any color you please, and work two double crochet stitches into the first space, and four double into the second space; two double into the third space, and four double into the fourth; two double into the fifth space, and four double in the sixth; two double into the seventh space and four double into the eighth; fasten off at the point from which you started, and you have completed the second stage, see Diagram 2.

Take a yet longer length of a wholly different color and work two double stitches on either side of the stitch, consisting of two double crochet in the row just completed, and in the middle of the four make four double stitches again. Continue this till you come to the point from which you started, and if you look at Diagram 3, you will find you have four corners and two stitches between each corner.

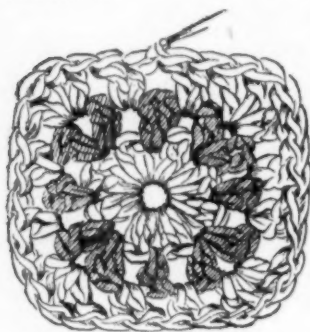


FIG. 3.

gether and single crochet them, using the little loops provided by the two and three chain. This forms a little ridge on the right side; you can add others as you get them ready, making the quilt

Now discard colors for the time and take black "single Berlin" or "fingering."

For this last stage single crochet is imperative.

Work two stitches between each group of two and make two chain between; but when you come to the groups of four, work one stitch in the centre, then three chain and lastly another stitch, all into the same centre, see Diagram 4.

Now suppose you have two squares completed down to the black edging just described, place the wrong sides to-

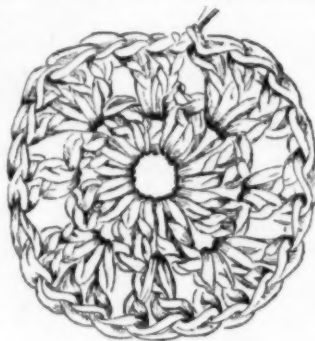


FIG. 2.

as large or as small as you wish. Do not line it, as it is healthier without a lining, and if all ends are neatly finished off it will look as well on the wrong side as the right.

While on the subject of slumber robes, Afghans, etc., I cannot refrain from describing a dainty and effective bedspread that I saw lately. This spread adds more than a little to the appearance of one's bedroom, while the making of such a possession is so charming a work that I fancy many ladies would attempt it, did they but know how to commence. Now, I suggest, first of all, to make a coverlid the size of the top of the bed and of light blue linen. To this add all the way round a strip or flounce—only it must be plain and not full, of dark-blue linen. On this flounce work a bold design with flax threads. White, brown, rose, or a mixture of all three looks charming on the blue, while again the yellow and scarlet of the Russian embroidery appears exquisite on this delicate groundwork. The actual centre of the bedspread itself may be either left plain or worked here and there at regular intervals with stars, fleur-de-lis or any design one fancies—introducing the same colorings as those shown in the surrounding flounce.



FIG. 1.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.

Some Economies for Careful Housekeepers.

IN France the economical housewife always keeps a stock pot or soup kettle on the back of her kitchen stove. Every morsel of bone, gristle, and the trimmings of any kind of meat must go into it, and even if the family does not care for soup, the pot will contain the wherewithal to make gravy for meat that is cooked a second time, and thus add very much to the nourishment as well as to the savoriness of the viands.

One of the most wasteful things a housewife can order is two or three pounds of mutton cutlets. The best of butchers will only send her a dish of neck chops, far too thick for cutlets, and yet not thick enough to be cut through. But if she orders two or three pounds of the best end of a neck of mutton she can cut a lovely dish of nice cutlets from it, and have sundry bones and oddments for her stock pot, besides some fat to melt down for frying.

Potatoes will go as far again if boiled in their skins, and either skinned rapidly before the fire just previous to being sent to table or served in their jackets. Not only is the flavor of the potato preserved, and the waste of paring avoided, but there is far less rubbish to be disposed of after the meal, and that is a great consideration in a town or suburban house. The boiled skins of potatoes are readily burned behind a low fire, but raw potato peels can only be consumed with closed doors and windows, and a carefully managed stove with a small fierce fire in it.

In using celery there is also another little economy that many people neglect. The green tops of the stalks should never be thrown away as a very savory dish can be made of them.

Take all the fine white stalks, wash well and serve; the remainder break into short pieces, pulling off all the stringy outside. Put the pieces in a stew pan, cover well with boiling water, and boil half an hour. Make a cream sauce (or drawn butter sauce as some call it), pour it over the celery and serve and you will find that you have discovered a delicious new viand. In fact, there is literally no end to the economies a careful housewife can practice and yet be able to set before her family sufficiently varied and well served meals to suit the most exacting. True economy means strict attention to unimportant details.

M. E. THURSTON.



FIG. 4.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4562**

No. 4562.—LADIES' BICYCLE JACKET (with Sailor Collar and Two Piece Sleeves), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

New Capes and Coats.

SOME very beautiful outer garments have been prepared for the coming season. Capes are still to be very fashionable, but the manufacturers and dressmakers tell us that jackets will have decidedly the first place in the popular fancy. A novel jacket just over from Paris is made of dark blue kersey, in a tight-fitting single-breasted style heavily braided with numerous rows of black soutache. A separately cut yoke scalloped over the bust and bound with a heavy black crochet cord is set onto the body of the coat, which is trimmed in bodice effect with parallel lines of the braid close together. The yoke and high storm collar, which are cut in one, are trimmed to correspond, the inside of the latter faced solidly with brown cone, a band of which edges each side of the front and the deep turnover cuffs. The fullness of the back of the skirt is formed into side plaits, the sleeves two-pieced, and a wide band of the material with scalloped top bound with the silk cord trims the bottom of the coat, which is 26 inches long.

Other coats which are exploited as novelties are so little changed from the fashions of last year that one wonders where the novelty comes in.

The loose box coats which were first introduced last Winter will be very much worn this season. As a special favor, I was allowed a peep at some of the most attractive that are being prepared for the Fall trade. The very prettiest was an English box coat of a tan-colored melton. The back was cut in six pieces, called the French shape, with stitched seams ending in points below the waist line finished with crow's feet of the same colored silk and a box-plaited skirt. The fronts were thoroughly loose, fastening well over the side to the shoulder. A five-inch strip of the material covered with rows of machine stitching, straps the outside of the front. All sorts of materials will be used for these coats. Melton, kersey, broadcloth, cheviot and novelty goods.

The extreme of fashion is shown in an imported novelty prepared for Winter. This jacket is made with a fitted back and hooked front, with sleeves narrow to the elbow, where the upper fullness is gathered. The vest, revers and high Stuart collar are of Persian showing richly beaded cloth applications.

CLARA DEANE.

WOMAN'S



GOSSIP.

THE Countess de Castellane (*nee* Miss Anna Gould), was said to be one of the best dressed women at the *Grand Prix*, the great race meeting of the France capital that decides the fashions for the coming season. Her gown was pink, with a bolero of rich old lace over the bodice. With it was worn a black straw hat, trimmed with white lace and white feathers.

One of the annoyances to which Sarah Bernhardt is subject consists in letters from all parts of the world from people who have wild animals for sale as pets. The great actress has been offered everything, from a gorilla to a python.

Needlework is not a lost art even among the *grandes dames* of society. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an expert with the needle, and clever also at cutting and fitting a gown, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., is equally skilled in designing artistic gowns.

It is said that President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has been offered a large sum to go to America to lecture on South African affairs.

Charles Dickens once said of "Robinson Crusoe" that it was "the most popular story in the world, and yet one which never drew a smile or tear."

Professor Rontgen, of "X Rays" fame, dislikes being lionised. He recently intended to spend a few days in Florence, but hardly had his arrival become known when 200 students came to salute him. He told them bluntly they would have done better to attend their lectures. Later on, hearing that other demonstrations were planned, he took the first train and left the city.

A society cynic recently remarked that whenever a husband and wife intend saying anything particularly bitter to each other, they invariably begin with "My dear."

The personality of Miss Rhoda Broughton is but little known to the readers of her novels. She is a large woman, with a keen, pleasant face and gray hair worn pompadour fashion.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4561**

No. 4561.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT (with the Two Gores gathered at the back), requires for medium size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 4 yards and 34 inches. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4556**

No. 4556.—MISSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (having its Two Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 yards.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

My Uncle's Helmet.

A Tale of a Curiosity Shop.



upon the counter with
"Never!" he
cried; "never! Do
you hear what I
say?"

And as I looked
at him beseechingly and with
joined hands, he went on:—

"A pretty husband you
look like!—without a sou, and
dreaming of going to house-
keeping! A nice mess I should
make of it, by giving you my
daughter! It's no use your
insisting. You know that
when I have said 'No,' nothing
under the sun can make
me say 'Yes'!"

I ceased to make any fur-
ther appeal. I knew my uncle
—about as headstrong an old
fellow as could be found in a
day's search. I contented
myself with giving vent to a
deep sigh, and then went on
with the furbishing of a big,
double-handed sword, rusty
from point to hilt.

This memorable conversa-
tion took place, in fact, in the
shop of my maternal uncle, a
well-known dealer in antiqui-
ties and *objets d'art*, No. 53,
Rue des Claquettes, at the sign
of the "Maltese Cross"—a
perfect museum of curiosities.

The walls were hung with
old china, ancient cuirasses,
sabres, and muskets, and pic-
ture-frames; below these were
ranged old cabinets, coffer of
all sorts, and statues of saints,
one-armed or one-legged for
the most part and dilapidated
as to their gilding; then, here
and there, in glass cases, her-
metically closed and locked,
there were knick-knacks in in-
finite variety.

Time out of mind the shop
had belonged to the Cornu-
berts. It passed regularly
from father to son, and my
uncle—his neighbors said—
could not but be the possessor
of a nice little fortune. Held
in esteem by all, a Municipal
Councillor, impressed by the
importance and gravity of his office, short, fat, highly choleric
and headstrong, but at bottom not in the least degree an unkind
sort of man—such was my uncle Cornubert, my only living male
relative, who, as soon as I left school, had elevated me to the
dignity of chief and only clerk and shopman of the "Maltese
Cross."

"BUT, uncle—I love my
cousin!"
"Get out!"
"Give her to me."
"Don't bother me!"
"It will be my death!"
"Nonsense! you'll con-
sole yourself with some other
girl."
"Pray——"

My uncle, whose back had
been towards me, whirled
round, his face red to burst-
ing, and brought his fist down
a heavy thump.

But my uncle was not only a dealer in antiquities and a
Municipal Councillor, he was yet more, and above all, the father
of my cousin Rose, with whom I was naturally in love.

To come back to the point at which I digressed.

Without paying any attention to my sighs, my uncle, mag-
nifying glass in hand, was engaged in the examination of a lot
of medals which he had purchased that morning. Suddenly he
raised his head; five o'clock was striking.

"The Council!" he cried.

When my uncle pronounced that august word, it made a
mouthful; for a pin, he would have saluted it bareheaded. But,
this time, after a moment's consideration, he tapped his forehead
and added, in a tone of supreme relief:—

"No, the sitting does not take place before to-morrow—and
I am forgetting that I have to go to the railway station to get
the consignment of which I was advised this morning."

Rising from his seat, and laying down his glass, he called
out:—

"Rose, give me my cane and hat!"

Then, turning towards me, he added, in a lowered tone and
speaking very quickly:—

"As to you—don't forget
our conversation. If you
think you can make me say
'yes,' try!—but I don't think
you'll succeed. Meanwhile,
not a word to Rose, or, by
Saint Barthélemy, my patron
of happy memory, I'll instan-
tly kick you out of doors!"

At that moment Rose ap-
peared with my uncle's cane
and hat, which she handed to
him. He kissed her on the
forehead; then, giving me a
last but eloquent look, hurried
from the shop.

I went on scouring my
double-handed sword. Rose
came quietly towards me.

"What is the matter with
my father?" she asked; "he
seems to be angry with you."

I looked at her—her eyes
were so black, her look so
kind, her mouth so rosy, and
her teeth so white that I told
her all—my love, my suit to
her father, and his rough re-
fusal. I could not help it—
after all, it was *his* fault! He
was not there: I determined
to brave his anger. Besides,
there is nobody like timid per-
sons for displaying courage
under certain circumstances.

My cousin said nothing;
she only held down her eyes—
while her cheeks were as red
as those of cherries in May.

I checked myself.

"Are you angry with
me?" I asked, tremblingly.
"Are you angry with me,
Rose?"

She held out to me her
hand. On that, my heart
seething with audacity, my
head on fire, I cried:—

"Rose—I swear it! I
will be your husband!" And
as she shook her head and
looked at me sadly, I added:
"Oh! I well know that my
uncle is self-willed, but I will
be more self-willed still; and,
since he must be forced to say

'yes,' I will force him to say it!"

"But how?" asked Rose.

Ah! how? That was exactly the difficulty. But, no mat-
ter; I would find a way to surmount it!

At that moment a heavy step resounded in the street. In-
stinctively we moved away from each other; I returned to my



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4562

LADIES' BICYCLE JACKET (with Sailor Collar and
Two Piece Sleeves).—This stylish jacket is absolutely the "very
latest thing" for bicycling. It is made tight fitting and outlines
the figure becomingly. The front is cut single-breasted and fas-
tens down the centre. Shaped box-plaits placed down each side
of the front and back provide a very modish and jaunty decoration.

For further description of No. 4562, see medium on page 17.

double-handed sword, and Rose, to keep herself in countenance, set to dusting, with a corner of her apron, a little statuette in its faded red velvet case.

My uncle entered. Surprised at finding us together, he stopped short and looked sharply at us, from one to the other.

We each of us went on rubbing without raising our heads. "Here, take this," said my uncle, handing me a bulky parcel from under his arm. "A splendid purchase, you'll see."

The subject did not interest me in the least.

I opened the parcel, and from the enveloping paper emerged a steel helmet—but not an ordinary helmet, oh, no!—a superb, a monumental morion, with gorget and pointed visor of strange form. The visor was raised, and I tried to discover what prevented it from being lowered.

"It will not go down—the hinges have got out of order," said my uncle; "but it's a superb piece, and, when it has been thoroughly cleaned and touched up, will look well—that shall be your to-morrow's job."

"Very good, uncle," I murmured, not daring to raise my eyes to his.

That night, on reaching my room, I at once went to bed. I was eager to be alone and able to think at my ease. Night brings counsel, it is said; and I had great need that the proverb should prove true. But, after lying awake for an hour without receiving any assistance, I fell off to sleep, and, till next morning, did nothing but dream.

The next day—ah, the next day!—I was no nearer. In vain, with clenched teeth, I scoured the immense helmet brought by my uncle the previous evening—scoured it with such fury as almost to break the iron; not an idea came to me. The helmet shone like a sun: my uncle sat smoking his pipe and watching me; but I could think of nothing, of no way of forcing him to give me his daughter.

At three o'clock Rose went into the country, whence she was not to return until dinner-time, in the evening. On the threshold she could only make a sign to me with her hand; my uncle had not left us alone for a single instant. He was not easy in his mind; I could see that by his face. No doubt he had not forgotten our conversation of the previous evening.

I went on rubbing at my helmet.

"You have made it quite bright enough—put it down," said my uncle.

I put it down. The storm was gathering: I could not do better than allow it to blow over.

But suddenly, as if overtaken by a strange fancy, my uncle took up the enormous morion and turned and examined it on all sides.

"A handsome piece of armor, there is no doubt about it; but it must have weighed pretty heavily on its wearer's shoulders," he muttered; and, urged by I know not what demon, he clapped it on his head and latched the gorget-piece about his neck.

Struck almost speechless, I watched what he was doing—thinking only how ugly he looked.

Suddenly there was a sharp sound—as if a spring had snapped—and—crack!—down fell the visor; and there was my uncle, with his head in an iron cage, gesticulating and swearing like a pagan!

I could contain myself no longer, and burst into a roar of laughter; for my uncle, stumpy, fat, and rubicund, presented an irresistibly comic appearance.

Threateningly, he came towards me.

"The hinges!—the hinges, fool!" he yelled.

I could not see his face, but I felt that it was red to bursting.

"When you have done laughing, idiot!" he cried.

But the helmet swayed so oddly on his shoulders, his voice came from out it in such strange tones, that the more he gesticulated, the more he yelled and threatened me, the louder I laughed.

At that moment the clock of the Hotel-de-Ville, striking five, was heard.

"The Municipal Council!" murmured my uncle, in a stifled voice. "Quick! help me off with this beast of a machine! We'll settle our business afterwards!"

But, suddenly likewise, an idea—a wild, extraordinary idea—came into my head; but then, whoever is madder than a lover? Besides, I had no choice of means.

"No!" I replied.

My uncle fell back two paces in terror—and again the enormous helmet wobbled on his shoulders.

"No," I repeated, firmly, "I'll not help you out, unless you give me the hand of my cousin Rose!"

From the depths of the strangely elongated visor came, not an angry exclamation, but a veritable roar. I had "done it!"—I had burned my ships!

"If you do not consent to do what I ask of you," I added, "not only will I not help you off with your helmet, but I will call in all your neighbors, and then go and find the Municipal Council!"

"You'll end your days on the scaffold!" cried my uncle.

"The hand of Rose!" I repeated. "You told me that it would only be by force that you would be made to say 'yes'—say it, or I will call in the neighbors!"

The clock was still striking; my uncle raised his arms as if to curse me.

"Decide at once," I cried, "somebody is coming!"

"Well, then—yes!" murmured my uncle. "But make haste!"

"On your word of honor?"

"On my word of honor!"

The visor gave way, the gorget-piece also, and my uncle's head issued from durance, red as a poppy.

Just in time. The chemist at the corner, a colleague in the Municipal Council, entered the shop.

"Are you coming?" he asked; "they will be beginning the business without us."

"I'm coming," replied my uncle.

And without looking at me, he took up his hat and cane and hurried out.

The next moment all my hopes had vanished. My uncle would surely not forgive me.

At dinner-time I took my place at table on his right hand in low spirits, ate little, and said nothing.

"It will come with the dessert," I thought.

Rose looked at me, and I avoided meeting her eyes. As I had expected, the dessert over, my uncle lit his pipe, raised his head, and then—

"Rose—come here!"

Rose went to him.

"Do you know what that fellow there asked me to do, yesterday?"

I trembled like a leaf, and Rose did the same.

"To give him your hand," he added. "Do you love him?"

Rose cast down her eyes.

"Very well," continued my uncle "on this side, the case is complete. Come here, you."

I approached him.

"Here I am, uncle, and, in a whisper, I added quickly: "Forgive me!"

He burst into a hearty laugh.

"Marry her, then, donkey—since you love her, and I give her to you!"

"Ah!—uncle!"

"Ah!—dear papa!"

And Rose and I threw ourselves into his arms.

"Very good! very good!" he cried, wiping his eyes. "Be happy, that's all I ask."

And, in turn, he whispered in my ear:—

"I should have given her to you all the same, you big goose; but—keep the story of the helmet between us two!"

I give you my word that I have never told it but to Rose, my dear little wife. And, if ever you pass along the Rue des Claquettes, No. 53, at the place of honor in the old shop, I'll show you my uncle's helmet, which we would never sell.

From the French by FERDINAND BEISSIER.

Men and Their Hats.

"WELL, well," remarked a fashionable hatter the other day, "everybody has smiled at the vanity of women as they take long and fond glances at their reflection in the shop windows, but woman is not in it with the ordinary man."

"The plainer a man is, the longer it takes him to suit himself with a hat, and the oftener does he look into the glass while buying one. I have an unusually unprepossessing customer who would exhaust the patience of Job. He came into the shop the other day after the latest thing in top-hats had arrived, and consumed two hours and ten minutes in getting a hat that pleased him."

"The next day he returned the hat, and had one made to order."

A free pattern given with every new subscription or renewal subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

The Men Clever Women Marry.



WHY do clever men almost invariably choose wives of inferior intellect to themselves? They select gentle, carressing, doll-like little persons, as a rule, who never read anything above a light novel, and cannot talk about any topic more exciting than their babies and their bonnets.

The reason is pretty evident. They want a brain-rest at home—not a brain-strain; and the woman of mild intellect has very often specially womanly characteristics and ways about her which the clever man cannot resist.

There are the Spencer-Joneses, for instance. He is a distinguished scientist, and has a string of letters after his name. She is a pretty little person, with a passion for smart frocks and for fancy work. She yawns if anyone discusses science in her presence; and if her husband should by any chance happen to mention a five-syllable word before her, she makes a little grimace, and says pathetically, "How tiresome you are, dear!" Yet Spencer-Jones seems to like it in her, and adores her to an unlimited extent.

So it is with the clever woman—the woman who has discovered she has a mind, and is working it to the utmost of her power. Does she select a husband from the many-lettered men of science? Not she. The Vassar girl who has come out at the top of the list seldom marries the master of the college. When she does the circumstances are quite exceptional. As a rule she gets engaged to the rowing man, or the cricket man, or the champion tennis player.

The lady doctor doesn't marry the masculine practitioner—except in modern novels; the lady who speaks upon platforms doesn't marry the politician of the day. As an almost invariable rule, the cleverer the woman is, the more commonplace is her husband.

To tell the truth, it is the intellectual woman who finds the greatest charm in the athletic man. Just as the clever man prefers a womanly wife to one with an overpowering amount of brains, so does the woman who is clever admire the man who is manly. Athletics do not always go hand and hand with brain. She is content to let the one go if she can get the other.

There is another side to it, too. Woman does not woo, but she may often be won by wooing. Her choice in marriage is greatly fixed by the selection of herself. She is more frequently wooed by the man of inferior intellect to herself, for whom she has an attraction which amounts to positive fascination.

And do marriages of this sort turn out well?

A woman who has seen a vast amount of the world, and has had a wide experience, was speaking on this subject the other day to the writer. "I advise every clever woman," she said, "to marry a man less clever than herself, for certainly by far the happiest marriages in this world are where the balance of intellect is on the woman's side." And facts bear out the statement. Where there is an intellectual inequality, the superiority had far better be with the woman.

Where the husband is the cleverer he does not make a companion of his wife. She may be his pet, his plaything, his amusement—she is never his friend. He goes outside his home for intellectual companionship; and, as time goes on, she becomes less and less necessary to him.

This is never the case with a woman, however talented she may be. She adapts herself to her husband; she never lets him feel his inferiority—nay, rather, if she loves him she draws him up to a pedestal, and sits at his feet.

This position is delicious to a man who secretly feels his own deficiencies; and in his elation and gratitude he goes on loving her more and more every day they spend together.

A man always thinks himself cleverer than a woman through life. If he cannot help recognizing his wife's powers, it makes him intensely satisfied to feel he surpasses even that high standard.

JULIA MARSDEN.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4554

No. 4554.—GIRLS' DRESS (with Blouse Front, One-Piece Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves and Full Straight Skirt), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; velvet represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; buttons, 30. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4553

No. 4553.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS (with Blouse Front, Puff Sleeves and Full Straight Skirt), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 30 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; velvet represented, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; buttons, 12. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cts.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Elaborate Menu Cards.

MENU cards are nowadays very expensive. Formerly they were plain in design, but the present fashion runs greatly to artistic decorations. The "bill of fare" of a swell dinner must have a dainty back and front, and decorations in fruit and flowers are most favored. At a dinner recently given in society, the flowers that decorated the table were reproduced on the menu cards, being specially designed for the occasion. Little rural views, and pictures of cottages in colors, and etchings are also popular, and for these designs good artists are engaged.

All sorts of occasional dinners have their proper cards. Those given on yachts are headed with the proper colors, with the vessel's name underneath, whilst for hunting parties appropriate sketches cover the outside; and all big clubs, sporting and social, have special designs of their own. The big steamship companies generally have a painting of one of their best boats.

Amongst the different shapes and sizes, the most popular is a twofold screen about four inches high, with a scrolled border interlaced with violets or forget-me-nots. Another pretty card is only two inches square, with just a single blossom in the centre—such as a rose or chrysanthemum.

The price of these cards varies greatly, it being possible to purchase them for sums ranging from about 10 cents to \$10.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4557**

No. 4557.—LADIES' UNDER PETTICOAT (with narrow Yoke), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Becoming Dress for Old Ladies.

NOW that the day of the absolutely plain bodice is a thing of the past—except for tailor gowns—fashions are favoring the matron and especially the grandmother in a dozen dainty ways. Again and again we are told that heavy silks, satins, brocades and velvets are pre-eminently suited to the gowns of elderly ladies. The richer and more elegant the fabric, the more becoming it is to the faded face and form that has lost its youthful roundness. Now this is excellent advice and has the merit of being undoubtedly true, but the trouble is, we cannot all of us afford to follow it. The contents of the purse do not invariably increase in direct ratio with the advancing years. Though silks and satins are becoming, we most of us have to content ourselves with less luxurious raiment, at any rate. But one point, it is well to note carefully, the material of the gown of a woman who is no longer young should be of as good quality as she can possibly afford. If the afternoon dress be of cashmere, mohair or canvas cloth, let it be of a firm and well woven sort, not the cheap and sleazy cotton and wool mixtures that do not pay to make up and look shabby before they have been worn more than two or three times.

Black used to be considered the only proper color for every woman to wear after she had turned fifty. In this respect times have certainly changed, for soft grays, the different shades of purple, very dark blues, and in Summer, white, are fashionable, and all far more becoming to skin and hair that have lost their first freshness. Black is always suited to the figure, but it has a very aging effect upon the skin, and just so soon as the complexion loses its clearness, black makes it look muddy and thick. Of course the worst effects can be obviated by wearing white trimmings about the neck and throat.

Cashmere and crepons make very suitable house dresses for Fall and Winter. The materials hang gracefully, and can be made in any simple and becoming fashion. Princess dresses and tea gowns can also be reckoned among the privileges of old age, and it should be borne in mind that all house dresses should be made with a little train, particularly if there is any tendency to stoutness. Long flowing lines reduce the size in a most remarkable manner, therefore if any trimming is put on waist or skirt it must always be perpendicular.

There are dozens of other details I would suggest to the matron for her use and adoption; and among these, first and foremost, comes the fichu, now standing in the front rank of fashion and made of chiffon, lace, or spotted muslin according to fancy. Young girls, too, are adopting this fascinating mode, so none need fear it as a mark of advancing years. These fichus are made with frills of the same materials or frills of lace, but I think those made entirely of white or cream silk crepe are the prettiest of all. Ribbons are decidedly out of place on the dress of an elderly woman unless they are in black or shades of purple, or pure white ribbon for a white Summer gown. And here let me state emphatically that sheer white dresses look no prettier on young girls than they do on women with white hair, and to any one who is at all observant of such things, it is wonderful to notice how the colors that harmonize with hair and skin bring out the most beautiful tints in the complexion.

One of the questions whose solution gives the most trouble to aged matrons, is what sort of a bonnet to get. They do not want one so big that it looks as if it came out of the Ark, nor yet a small cap shaped arrangement, perched in a fly away fashion on the back of the head. Now there is no reason why an elderly woman's bonnets should not be made in the prevailing style; but care should be taken that they are not of a fancy shape, and they must be longer at the sides than those made for young women, and also have broad ribbon strings to tie under the chin in a double bow with ends. Feathers and flowers and jets are all allowable in trimming, but only in small quantities; and by feathers is meant tips, for long plumes are sadly out of place.

As to outer garments, all sorts of capes are becoming providing they are not worn too short. The cape or wrap of a woman nearing sixty should always come down well below the waist line no matter what the prevailing mode. Or if milady prefers a coat, she may wear one with perfect suitability. But, here again let her beware and not have it made as short as the natty jacket of the debutante or the frisky matron with her school days only a year or two behind her.

It is no longer permissible to wear shawls, even the expensive Indian wraps of ten years ago have to be folded up, regretfully perhaps and put away.

IDA GREY.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4559**

No. 4559.—LADIES' BASQUE (with Two-Seam Medium Size Sleeves and a Removable Chemisette—desirable for stout ladies), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4558**

No. 4558.—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Buttons required, 5. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A Game for Rainy Days.

I WONDER if any of my little readers have ever had a mending day in the nursery. If not I can assure them it is fine fun, and this is the way to set about it.

Ask cook to make a tea-cupful of good strong paste, or, better still, get nurse to have the glue pot on the nursery fire. Next beg of mother a few scraps of muslin, calico, tape, string, and wire, and if a big brother will lend a hammer and a few tin tacks, all the better.

Now empty the toy box right out on to the nursery floor.

Let us begin our work on that elephant, which belongs to the Noah's Ark, and has lost his trunk. Ah! there is the missing piece; now for the glue pot; a little touch there and another here, then join the two, and the poor old elephant looks himself again. Hold the pieces together for a minute till the glue hardens, then put him up on the chimney-piece for a few hours, that he may quite recover from the operation we have just performed.

Now for the books. "Little Red Riding Hood" has suffered most because she is such a favorite. There must be strips of calico put down the back, and an inch strip down the centre of each page. Now a piece of muslin is wanted on the page where Red Riding Hood meets the wolf in the wood, for that is the part which has been so much thumbed that it is torn across where the paper is thin. Paste is wanted here, and care, so that the muslin goes on smoothly, that the words may be read through its thin surface. Take a strong thread to stitch the back, then fold it carefully, and press it under the big scrap-book.

Two strong bands of tape at the back will suffice for the "Three Bears," and two fresh pictures pasted over the tears in the scrap book will tidy that up.

The Cinderella is so hopelessly mangled that all that is left should be put into the new scrap-book, and "Little Giddylocks" must share the same fate. Do not cut off the reading; though you all know the words by heart, it may please others who come after, who knows?

The tea-bell already? Well, we must wait for the next wet day. I think it's the loveliest game; I hope it will rain to-morrow;

TOMMY (surprised): "Why, papa, I thought that one spoonful of sugar was always enough for my coffee?"

Tommy's Papa: "This is a restaurant, my son, take all the sugar you want."

A GERMAN professor urges the encouragement of stamp collecting among children. He says it develops the color sense and trains the powers of observation, because the eyes learn to detect resemblances and differences, and gives a familiarity with geographical names that stimulates an interest in geography.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

TOMMY'S TOES.

Tommy Tompkins toes in, and he cannot toe out, He wonders what all of the fuss is about, He thinks that no boy had ever such woes, And the cause of it all is his obstinate toes.

Dear auntie oft says, with a sorrowful sigh, "Why Tommy, I'm sure if you only would try, You soon could toe out, and would never toe in, My dear little boy, you must really begin."

Then big brother Ben with a sneer and grin, Shouts aloud to the boys, "There goes Tommy Toe-in."

And cross sister Sue makes such an ado, Saying, "Tommy, I'm getting disgusted with you,"

"I dreamed a bad dream," said Tommy, "last night, It gave me a shock and a terrible fright; There were Brownies by dozens that gathered around My bare little feet on the rough, stony ground."

"Each one had a whip and lashed it about, And laughed while they shouted, 'Toe out, sir! Toe out!'"

They kept their fun going with horrible din, "Toe out, sir! Toe out! Don't dare to toe in!" —Sunbeams' Little Folks.

Some Delicious Candy.

ALL children love sweet things, so here is a recipe for a delicious candy which the big children can make for themselves. And as home-made confections are always more wholesome than the "boughten" variety, Mamma will probably make no objection to the little ones having a fair share, if they are careful not to eat too much at once.

Chocolate Candy. — Take three cups of granulated sugar, one cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a cup of hot water, a teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. After it begins to boil, allow it to be on the fire for ten minutes only. Stir constantly. The candy should become of the consistency of thickened molasses. Butter some tins, and pour the candy in and stir back and forth with a silver knife until it begins to sugar. Then mark off into squares and put away to cool.

C. B. E.

Lobsters, it is said, will drop their claws when they hear a sudden and loud clap of thunder. Crawfish do the same. The impulse, when suddenly alarmed, is to throw off the heavy claws and scurry away to a place of safety. The claws at once begin to grow again, and in ten days or a fortnight are as big as ever, but the lobster does not make his appearance in public until they are strong and hard. To do so would only invite another lobster to make a dinner of him.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4564

No. 4564.—MISSES' DRAWERS (buttoned at the side), require for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Think of trying
alleged skirt protectors (?) made from
worsted braid? Ask
somebody who's
used them and
you won't.

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDINGS

are clean, durable, economical, elegant, and don't spoil the shoes or the skirt.

Ask for the Duxbak Rainproof which sheds water, wears as only an S. H. & M. can wear, and doesn't turn gray like the cheap bindings.

See that S. H. & M. is on the label of every bolt and reel you buy and refuse all others.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT detested shawls, and declared it was the deformed who invented them; nor could he bear to see a woman without rouge. He said pale women gave him pain, as he always imagined them to be ill. He was, at all events, right in his belief that most fashions have had their origin in a desire to conceal some deformity or imperfection.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the Skin. No cosmetics will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Itch, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 47 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

A Brilliant Black
dustless, odorless and easily applied—

Enameline



The modern
ready-to-use
**STOVE
POLISH.**
Used in seven
out of
ten families.
At all
dealers'.



Japanese Women and Their Ways.

WE are so accustomed to think of Japanese women as merely ornamental figures, that it is rather surprising to learn that these gentle ladies are making rapid strides in education, such as will place them, ere long, on an equal footing in that respect with their more favored sisters.

The traditional idea of a Japanese woman is that she should always be gentle, cheerful, and ready to serve others. No matter what her feelings may be, she must control them and suppress the evidence of any emotion which might be disagreeable to others. She must obey, and serve implicitly, not only her own parents and husband, but his parents too. She is not expected to be a helpmate to her husband, nor his companion or adviser, though she must be a faithful wife, and even on her marriage is sometimes required to disfigure herself by shaving her eyebrows and blackening her teeth, in order to render herself unattractive to other men. Nor is married life always all it might be for the gentle, smiling Japanese wife. Her husband may return her to her father for the most trivial reason. Cases of actual ill-treatment, such as are common in Christian lands, are almost unknown. During the last year or two, however, to Japanese women, living peacefully in subjection in their paper houses, have come the ideas of "freedom of the individ-

ual," equality of the sexes, education, and their gentle minds are greatly exercised thereby.

When the revolution occurred, the Mikado, then only a boy of sixteen, had already married a woman of great ability and strength of mind. She it is who has so influenced matters that the education of Japanese women now proceeds apace with that of the boys.

In the elementary schools in Japan, the children of rich and poor, the boys and the girls, sit side by side. Later there are public schools for boys, while the girls' middle schools also resemble our public day schools. They are equipped with all the appliances for the instruction of modern science, and while securing a thoroughly good education in general, accomplishments are not forgotten. The most interesting girls' school in Japan is the one founded by the Empress for the daughters of peeresses, at Tokio. The pupils are exclusively the daughters of "daimios" and noblemen. If the Empress herself had not taken so keen an interest in the educational question for women, no doubt these girls would scarcely have been allowed to attend what is something of a public day school. She visits the school every week, and knows the names of each of the girls. Thus Western education may now be considered to have been really earnestly adopted in Japan. We trust, however, that in following the newer methods, Japanese women will not lose the picturesque and artistic charm for which they have so long been noted.

A. L. LEWIS.

HOME HINTS.

SHELVES in pantries in which food is kept should be painted, as deal and other woods, especially if in a shut up place, emit a certain odor which flavors eatables of the more sensitive kinds, such as butter, biscuits, etc. If the wood is well painted this is avoided.

If a room is wanted quickly after being painted, a pail of water should stand in the room for some hours before using, which will to a great extent take away the unpleasant smell, by absorbing the gases thrown out by the paint into the air.

A RATHER dark, sombre carpet will be found best to go with a room which is very full of furniture, as it gives a certain solidity and tone to the room, and controls and brings into harmony what might otherwise be inharmonious items.

PEOPLE with active brains and sensitive nerves should make it an inflexible rule to sleep in the dark. Even a little light in the room stimulates the brain and the nerves and prevents sleep, besides vitiating the air to some extent, and rendering it unwholesome to breathe.

THOSE who have much writing to do will find it best and most restful to use a slanting desk or pad, as that will place the paper at an angle like that at which we hold a book, and so put it at our usual focus of light, saving strain and fatigue of the eyes.

CATS or dogs in a house are reliable barometers to those who watch their movements carefully. If they are restless, a change of weather, especially when rain is coming, may be anticipated. The cause of this is that their skins are extremely sensitive to atmospheric influence, so any change in the condition of the air irritates and oppresses them, causing incessant restlessness.



"Women and Children First!"

When a Ship is wrecked at sea, women and children have the first care. It should be the same on shore—in life—always protect the family against want with reliable Life Insurance . . .

The Prudential

insures the whole family—Children, Women and Men from ages 1 to 70. Amounts from \$15 to \$50,000. Premiums payable weekly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, according to plan selected

Full Information as to plans sent free on request.

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Home Office: Newark, N.J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
ASSETS over \$10,780,000. INCOME, \$12,500,000.
SURPLUS, \$3,300,000.

A Remarkable Pie.

[IN 1770, "Harper's Round Table" tells us, a most remarkable pie was made. It was shipped to a baronet in London from his country seat. It required two bushels of flour and 20 pounds of butter to make the crust for this pie. It was filled with four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two woodcocks, six snipe, four partridges, two neat's tongues, two curlews, seven blackbirds and six pigeons. It was nine feet in circumference at the bottom. When it was put on the table, the dish was mounted on a small cart made for it, and wheeled around the table for the convenience of each guest, who helped himself.

Know vs. Don't Know

Simply a question of knowing what you get, or guessing at it.
Price of Columbia bicycle certainty, \$100.

Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Two Pretty Knick-Knacks.

A LOVELY hanging pincushion and an artistic lamp shade are to be the subjects of this article. The pincushion which is one of the daintiest and most artistic possible, is shown in the illustration which occupies the centre of this page, and as this is a little difficult to make, I am giving you a diagram of the two differently shaped pieces required for it. Far the prettiest and most effective way of carrying out this flower design lies in as near

a copy of the lovely pansy itself as possible.

Some pieces of violet velvet and white satin or purple velvet and yellow silk, make a beautiful combination.

Cut out diagram marked I. in cardboard and cover both sides with purple velvet, seaming your edges neatly and finishing it off well, this piece being the back of the pincushion. Then cover Diagram II. with yellow silk. This is the top piece with the three petals, and with some purple filoselle you must shade the lowest of the three petals so thickly as to make it appear almost purple; the two other petals are to be only slightly shaded with long stitches in the same manner.

Lay Diagram II. on the top of Diagram I., sew them both firmly together and buttonhole stitch them right through with purple silk. This makes a lovely pincushion, and if carried out in large size, that is to say, about six inches, it is really a charming cushion to hang on a looking glass in the guest chamber and makes a useful and humble article, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

A very novel and artistic candle shade occupies the lower corner of this page. A frame is first made of paste board or water color paper in the shape illustrated, which is then covered with figured silk, in blue and white, pink and green or any light shade. Last of all, a unique border consisting of a row of bead fringe is sewed onto the lower edge of the shade. Gilt or iridescent beads are best for this purpose, as they sparkle bewitching in the light of the candle.

E. M. HORSFALL.

FACTS ABOUT COMMONPLACE COMMODITIES.

How Pins are Made.

PINS require a great deal of work, with very expensive, delicate, and complicated machinery.



I

bends and kinks out of it. After this prelim-

The wire from which they are manufactured comes to the factory on large reels—very much like gigantic cotton reels—and is first drawn through eight or ten little copper rollers. This is to get all the

inary operation is satisfactorily completed, it is wound on a very large reel, which is attached, by means of a spindle, to the machine that makes the pins. One of these machines makes 8,000 pins an hour, and a large factory will often have 30 or 40 machines at work at one time.

After the pins are released from the grip of this machine, they take a bath of sulphuric acid. This eats all the grease and dirt from them, and, if the pins were left in more than a very few minutes, would eat them too. To prevent this very undesirable consummation they are quickly whipped out, mixed with a quantity of sawdust, and placed in a "tumbling barrel." This, as its name implies, is simply a cask, made to revolve rapidly by means of a belt, and the poor pins, after being whirled round and round in this uncomfortable fashion for three or four hours, come out quite smooth and clean.

Pins and sawdust are next taken together from the barrel, and allowed to fall in a steady stream through a strong air blast. The result is that the sawdust, being the lighter, is blown away into a big box-like room, and the pins fall into a tank containing a solution of tin in muriatic acid. The tin in solution is deposited on the pins by means of electricity, and, after a while, they are taken out white and bright.

But as yet they are pointless, and pins without points would not be of much use. In order to remedy this defect they are first carried, on an endless grooved belt, past a set of rapidly-moving files. This points them roughly, and after being passed between two grinding wheels and forced against a rapidly-moving band faced with emery cloth, they are dropped into the "polishing tub." This latter is a large, slowly-revolving, copper-lined tub, which is tilted at an angle of about forty-five degrees. As this revolves the pins keep sliding down the smooth copper to the lower side, and, owing to the constant friction against the copper and each other, receive a brilliant polish.

From the polishing tub they are carried to a "sticker," where they fall from a hopper on an inclined plane, in which are a number of slits. The pins catch in these slits, and, hanging by their heads, slide down to the apparatus which inserts them in the paper. This machine is perhaps the most ingenious of all the beautiful and complicated contrivances that help to make and manipulate the pin. It grabs a whole row of pins at once, and, after crimping two rows in the paper, sticks them all in with the greatest ease imaginable. It does all this at the rate of one hundred thousand pins an hour, and yet a single bent or damaged pin will cause it to stop feeding until the attendant removes the offender.

The only thing the machine doesn't do is to cut the paper into lengths. This is left to the girls, who then fold and pack the papers in bundles ready for shipment.

THE prize designs of the Fancy Work Competition will be published in our October number.

The Manufacture of Hooks and Eyes.

HOOKS and eyes formerly were made by hand, the wire of which they are formed being bent into the proper shape with pliers, now, however, they are entirely made by machines of great simplicity and beauty. With a pair of the latter it is possible to make 200 hooks and the same number of eyes in one minute. The operations of the machine are: first, to draw the wire forward from the supplying reel, then cut off the length required for hook or eye, as the case may be; a sinker then descends and forces it into a slot, by which it is bent, and two projecting clamps, acting at the same time on the two ends, bend them over so as to form the lateral loops used for sewing the hook or eye to the garment; then in the case of the hook, it is passed under another sinker, which forces the double wire into another slot and so forms the hook part.



II

Taking Care of Little Invalids.

IN dangerous illness, when the hospital nurse has control of the sick-room, a well-ordered routine is quickly established, but in less serious cases, where trained help is not sought, and during convalescence, a few practical hints on the home nursing of children may be offered. To begin with, food or medicine should never be prepared or discussed before the little patient, nor should the doctor's opinion or the child's symptoms be talked over. Children often catch half phrases and misunderstand whispered conversations, and so form terrifying anticipations of their illness and its treatment. As drinks are sure to be in constant demand weak lemonade may generally be given, but children often prefer pure water. It is best to use a small glass, and only give the exact quantity allowed. Children, as a rule, are more often guided by their eyes than by their palates, and fancies prevail strongly in the young. Even in health, very imaginary dislikes are taken which an alteration in appearance, or even name, will remove.

Highly flavored dishes are seldom liked by children, and are quite unsuitable for them, but a pretty appearance will make simple, nourishing forms of diet inviting. The portion of custard or milk pudding which would have no attraction if sent direct from the nursery table becomes quite desirable if baked in a tiny dish, and the joy of helping oneself will possibly lead to a second supply being consumed. The bread and butter and bread and jam at tea time, made into thin sandwiches, then cut into narrow fingers and built up crosswise on the child's plate, lend the interest to demolish the pyramid to help out the languid appetite. A child's dislike to beef tea, soup, or beaten-up egg and milk, may sometimes be overcome if the novelty of taking it through a tube or straw be adopted. What matter if returning energy suggests the blowing of a few bubbles, when the nourishing compound has gone to build up tissue and muscle.



A PRETTY CANDLE SHADE.



NUBIAN

FAST BLACK COTTON

DRESS LININGS FOR WAIST AND SKIRT

Will Not Crock.

It is positively unchangeable and of superior quality. Nothing else so fully satisfies the highest requirements, and yet the cost is moderate enough for any dress.

Look for this on every yard of the *Nubian Fast Black* **Fast Black** *Nubian Fast Black*

All leading Dry Goods Stores.



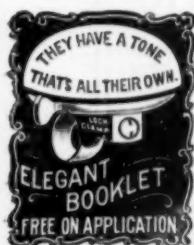
FIRST CLASS
 VASSAR COLLEGE
 THEY ARE ALL TAUGHT TO USE
BROWN'S
FRENCH DRESSING

It is the most reliable dressing upon the market, and more of Brown's French Dressing is sold throughout the world than any other make.

Ask your dealer for it, and accept no substitute; take only

Brown's French Dressing

ANTIQUE figures and statuettes in marble and porcelain often show little cracks on the surface which in time become clogged with dust, till the figures present the appearance of being veined with tiny black streaks, that are not affected by ordinary washing or cleaning. To remove these, a bath may be prepared consisting of nitric acid and water, in the proportion of one part of acid to five parts of water. If the article to be cleaned is small, it may simply be left to soak in the bath for a short time, when the cleansing will be done, and rinsing in cold water will complete the operation. The article should be put to dry where dust cannot get to it. Beautiful marbles, of great value and almost ruined by dust and dirt, have been restored in this way.



"Hear dem bells a ringing, dey's ringing everywhere."
 The Chimes of Normandy could not excel in sweetness and purity of tone

THE
New Departure
BICYCLE BELLS

The standard of excellence the wide world over. In 16 different styles and prices. All dealers sell them.

The New Departure Bell Co., Bristol, Conn., U.S.A.



WRINKLES.

Hints on Street Cycling, More Especially in a Large City.

TO EVEN dream of riding a bicycle in the streets (especially in main thoroughfares) until you can dismount, on either side, quickly and easily without using the brake is extremely reckless. The novice should ride slowly, keeping under all circumstances to the extreme right and dismounting at cross streets and under any circumstance of the least danger or difficulty. By so doing all risk is avoided and one becomes gradually accustomed to that near rush and rumble of traffic which at first is so disconcerting.

Make up your mind never to overtake anything (except a led-horse) on the right. The temptation to get in front of a big vehicle which blocks your way by running round its right is often very strong, but numberless accidents have been caused by a violation of this rule. Overtake everything on the left.

If you are delayed behind a slow-moving vehicle, do not ride close up to it, because if it should happen to stop you will have to dismount with more hurry than grace. Keep half a dozen yards or so in the rear, in spite of the oburgations of drivers at your back. And in the same way, if you are going to overtake a slowly-moving vehicle, run out to the left, in order to look ahead, before you have quite reached it, so that, should there be anything coming in the opposite direction, you can turn in again in safety.

Never ride at a greater speed than seven or eight miles an hour in the street.

Ring your bell gently, not with that aggravating sudden loudness which is so apt to irritate pedestrians.

Do not always ride straight on and expect pedestrians to scatter at your advent. Ride round them if you can.

Beware of nurses crossing the street in charge of baby carriages. In their pardonable anxiety for the infant's safety they invariably contrive to do the wrong thing.

Before turning round in the street, look behind to make sure that another cyclist is not approaching to rake you fore and aft as you turn.

Be proficient in the sublime art of back-peddling. No brake is so delicately adjustable as the feet, when once they have been schooled.

Be firm in your demeanour, letting drivers (especially the drivers of light tradesmen's carts) see that you are not a woman to be trampled upon with impunity. Drivers are only too prone to take advantage of hesitation for their own profit and advancement, but if they see that you are not to be frightened from your rightful ground they will behave themselves.

But all the same, a bicycle can't argue with a furniture van. When your leg is broken and your machine reduced to its original molecules it will be cold comfort to prove that the driver was in the wrong.

Keep far, far away from an incompetent cyclist. The incompetent cyclist is the terror of the road.

The empty crawling cab is a thing to be aware of. The driver is apt just as you are passing on his right to turn his horse round

Lastly, be very wide awake at all street corners.

SARAH VOLATILE.

ON THE SOFA

all day, perhaps two. Cold, cramped, raging headache, general weakness.

PABST MALT EXTRACT
 The Best Tonic

WARMES
 CHEERS—SOOTHES
 STRENGTHENS
 STIMULATES
 HELPS
 CURES

This is true. Try it before, then, and after.

At Druggists.

The Language of Vegetables.

THE present age is so thoroughly practical that it is not to be wondered that the one-time popular language of flowers has fallen into disuse, and, in order to combine the romantic with the useful, we beg to offer those of our readers who may desire a symbolical method of communicating their thoughts, the following suggestions, which may be added to and varied at will.

The advantage which this language possesses over the other must be evident to the dullest comprehension, for the amorous swain will be able to literally drink in his lady love's words by making the vegetables representing them into soup, while on the other hand a fair one, who may be a little uncertain as to what she will say, will have the opportunity of sleeping over and around any proposal of marriage, by having the symbols cooked for supper.

Asparagus.—I long to touch your hand.

Beets.—I would bleed for you.

Capsicum.—You are too hot tempered.

Carrot.—You are courageous.

Celery.—You are a stick.

Cucumber.—Why are you so cold?

Egg Plant.—You are no chicken.

Endive.—You are too bitter.

French Beans.—I shall cut you.

Lettuce.—Shall we?

Mushroom.—You are an upstart.

Onion.—You bring tears to my eyes.

Peas.—I am willing to "shell out."

Potato.—The best part of you is underground.

Scarlet Runner.—If you throw cold water on my suit, I shall run away.

Spinach.—You are very green.

Spring Greens.—You have no heart.

Summer Cabbage.—You are all heart, or my heart is thine.

Tomato.—You are too saucy.

Turnip.—I am mashed on you.

Don't miss the October number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

How The Engagement Ended.

ROBINSON: "Halloa, old boy! how are you? Glad to see you."

Jones: "First-rate. You well?"

Robinson: "Thanks; quite. By the way, I heard you were engaged to Miss Moneybags."

Jones: "No. I was engaged to her but that is past."

Robinson: "Well, between you and me, now, you are a lucky boy. She's rich, of course, but that is all she has to recommend her."

Jones: "Yes."

Robinson: "And then her money is really only prospective you know. Her father might lose it all in one day."

Jones: "That is true."

Robinson: "Well, that's the way I looked at it. I could have married her myself."

Jones: "You could?"

Robinson: "It's a fact. But I counted the cost and drew out just in time. Fortunately, wasn't it?"

Jones: "Very."

Robinson: "But tell me how you managed to break the engagement. Mine hadn't gone quite *that* far."

Jones: "I didn't break it."

Robinson: "Oh, she did it herself, did she. But perhaps I ought not to say any-



He: "Dearest, if I were far, far away, could you still love me?"

She: "Why, Reggy, what a question! I'm sure the farther you were away the better I should like you."

thing about it. I suppose, of course, you broke it yourself, as she was so anxious to marry, and everybody knows that."

Jones: "Oh, you needn't apologize. I'm not worrying at all about it."

Robinson: "That's good. I like to see a man facing the music manfully. Might I inquire what made her break it?"

Jones: "Oh, she didn't break it either."

Robinson: "Well, that's strange. Then it must have been her father?"

Jones: "No; he had no objection."

Robinson: "Then how did you manage to get out of the engagement?"

Jones: "I married her last week."

Robinson (with a gasp): "Ah-h! Well, I must really be going now. Good-bye!"

Jones: "Oh, good day!"

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of **THE QUEEN OF FASHION** sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

"LIFE."

Life is so brief!
A glimpse of grief,
No more than this,
A passing kiss,
A breath of May,
And then "Good-day."

Life is so long!
So strange, so strong.
Only at best
A great unrest,
A flash of light,
And then—"Good night."

Femininities.

LADIES were first introduced at Court by Francis I. of France, who gallantly avowed that "a drawing-room without ladies was like the year without Spring, or Spring without its flowers."

MARRIAGE is often spoken of as a lottery, but there is only one case on record of an actual marriage lottery. This took place after a wedding, many years ago, when a man in the company was elected president, each unmarried lady or gentleman wrote his or her name on a slip of paper, and under it the name of the person they would like to marry; if any lady and gentleman had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform them, but in no other cases were names to be revealed. In the event, it was found that twelve ladies and gentlemen had made reciprocal choices, and, out of the twelve, eleven marriages were duly solemnized.

BACKGAMMON is an old-fashioned game, but women of all time may learn one useful lesson from it, namely, never to take up their men till they are sure of them.

TEA was first used in China in the ninth century, to counteract the bad taste and quality of the water. A Jesuit missionary writer of that period mentions "a certain herb, which they drink with hot water, called *tah*" (*tiha*, *tea*), adding that it cured all manner of diseases.

QUEEN ELIZABETH's first speech was made to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, who, the day before the Coronation, presented her with a crimson satin purse containing a thousand marks in gold. It was a very charming speech, as well as what an old writer calls, "marvelous pithitic." The young Queen said, "I thank my Lord Mayor, his brethren, and you all; and whereas your request is, that I should continue your good lady and Queen, be ye assured that I will be as good unto you as ever queen was to her people. No will in me can lack; neither, do I trust, shall there lack any power. And persuade yourselves that, for the safety and quietness of you all, I will not spare, if need be, to spend my blood. God thank you all."

Ease for Mothers
Comfort for Children

IN THE

YANKEE WAIST



Great Bicycle
Waist for Boys
and Girls.

Yankee No. 1, 50c
Yankee No. 2, 43c

Buttons don't come off; Button holes don't tear out. Given absolute freedom of motion. Prevents round shoulders; saves strain on clothes, and will outwear two ordinary waists. Thousands of mothers now using them and will not have any other. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Free! If not sold by your dealer send us his name and 50 cents, state size wanted, and we will mail you our best waist and include a pair of hose supporters worth 30 cents, free.

Also, our circular about poem contest where we offer the children \$1,000 in gold.

WM. H. BURNS CO., Mfrs., Worcester, Mass.

Foods for Corpulent and Thin People.

THE foods of which corpulent persons ought to beware, and which thin people ought to take, are potatoes, starchy foods, sweets, cream, milk, thick soups and sauces, cocoa, chocolate, peas, parsnips, carrots, beets and such-like viands. The foods which stout people may have with safety are lean meat, poultry, game, eggs in all forms, fish, green vegetables, succulent fruits, tea and coffee.

The HOLDFAST ALUMINUM HAIRPIN

"They hold securely and cannot slip;
They ne'er let go, as they have the grip."

See That Grip!

Will not split, warp or break, as most all hairpins do. Superior to all others. If dealer hasn't them, don't take any other, but send five 2c. stamps for sample.

Finished in white and black; different sizes and weights. Patented July 25, '93. Manufactured only by

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY-PIN CO.
Box K BLOOMFIELD, N. J.



EVERY LADY
can have a clear, healthy
COMPLEXION

"Calico and a clear complexion look better than diamonds and pimples."

MENTHOL CREAM

Removes all blemishes and leaves the skin clear, soft and velvety. BY MAIL 15c. MENLYPTOL clears the head and strengthens the voice. BY MAIL 10c.

MONTIS CHEMICAL CO.,

AGENTS WANTED.

67 W. Broadway, N. Y.

Ask for Hermsdorf Dyed.



. . . SOLD EVERYWHERE. . . .

**Absolutely Fast Black if they
Bear this Stamp**

*Louis Hermsdorf
Dye*

SEND 2 CENT STAMP FOR HERMSDORF POSTER.

AMERICAN BUREAU, LOUIS HERMSDORF,

78 & 80 Walker Street, New York.



Dainty Dishes for Economical Housewives.

Egg Pudding.—Three eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; one tablespoonful cornstarch; two tablespoonfuls of flour; two tablespoonfuls white sugar; pinch of salt; one teaspoonful of butter, and milk to make a good batter. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes and serve with a sauce made of one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one egg beaten till creamy. Add three-fourths of a cup of hot water and stir till smooth. Squeeze a lemon for flavoring, and grate the rind, then whip in the beaten white.

Corn Cake.—Two-thirds cup Indian meal, 2 cups sifted flour, 2 eggs, 1 cup melted butter, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar; to be baked in gem pans.

Scrambled Eggs with Tomato.—This is a delicious dish for luncheon or tea and may be cooked in a chafing dish at the table if desired. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish with a dash of pepper and salt, when hot add a gill of cream and six eggs. Stir constantly for a few moments and just before serving add about seven tablespoonfuls of canned tomato, serve immediately on thin slices of hot buttered toast.

Tripe Lyonnaise.—Cut up half a pound of cold boiled tripe into neat squares. Put two ounces of butter and a tablespoonful of chopped onion in a pan, and fry to a delicate brown; add the tripe, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one of strong vinegar, salt, and cayenne; stir the pan to prevent burning. When done, cover the bottom of a hot dish with tomato sauce, add the contents of the pan to it, and serve.

Brown Bread Sandwiches.—Cut brown bread in very thin slices, spread with butter and put a thin slice of rich cream cheese between the slices. These sandwiches will be greatly appreciated by the children.

Home-made Ginger Snaps.—One cup molasses, boiled; one-half cup of butter; one tablespoonful ginger; one tablespoonful saleratus; salt; flour to make stiff enough to roll very thin.

A Delicious Sponge Cake.—Use four large eggs, beat whites and yolks together a few minutes, add one cup of granulated sugar, beat a few minutes, then add one cup of well-sifted flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder in it; beat it again, in all about ten minutes.

Devilled Lobsters.—Put one pint of milk on to boil in double boiler. Blend two tablespoonfuls of butter and the same of flour, one tablespoonful dry mustard, a little cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Stir into the boiling milk, cook two or three minutes and add the meat of the lobster cut fine. Allow the whole to cook for a minute. Put the mixture into baking cups or shells, cover with bread crumbs, with bits of butter on top. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven. This is for three pounds of lobster.

Eggs au Beurre.—Boil the eggs six minutes, then take out, dip them for two seconds into cold water, crack and peel off the shells, and lay them on a hot flat dish. Cut each egg in half lengthwise, spread with a little fresh butter, sprinkle with salt, and serve them very hot. Eggs done in this manner are delicate and digestible.

Indian Meal Bannock.—Take one cup of meal, scald with boiling water, pour on one pint scalded milk, add a little salt, one tablespoonful sugar and two well beaten eggs. Bake in buttered pudding dish and serve from same.



Good Coffee and How It Should be Made.

A REALLY well-made and good cup of coffee is so rarely met with, and withal so delicious and refreshing a beverage, that I think a few notes on the subject will not come amiss to my readers.

A good mixture of coffee is essential to get a fine flavor, and if it is possible to get the beans and grind them freshly at home, so much the better. Half a pound each of Java and Mocha coffee is the mixture I like; and if you have no means of finely grinding the beans, I should recommend you to go to a good dealer, buying only sufficient for a few days' use at a time.

The fault of bad coffee-making lies very frequently with the young housewife. She does not make the coffee herself, but allows it to be made by a servant who does not understand it.

The way a servant usually makes coffee is to put a few spoonfuls of coffee into a cold coffee pot, fill the pot up with water, and then—as she is probably in a hurry—to shake or stir the coffee, to facilitate its appearance in the bottom of the pot, the result of these manoeuvres being a thick decoction that no one can touch.

If the mistress of the house cannot find time to make the coffee, she should at least show her maid the proper mode to pursue with regard to the making. To begin with, the pot must be kept clean, and not only washed, but washed with soap and water; it must then be carefully dried, and put away each day after use.

Before making the coffee, the pot should be warmed, and for each person allow two teaspoonfuls of finest ground coffee and a breakfastcupful of water. The water must be quite boiling when poured upon the coffee, and should not be stirred or shaken.

Personally, I consider the old-fashioned German coffee-pot that divides in the centre the nicest kind of pot for a small establishment, and I always lay a fine piece of muslin between the two parts of the pot, so that the coffee has a very fine strainer indeed. For coffee to be served after dinner you require it much stronger, so at least a tablespoonful should be put to a teacup of water.

CUISINIERE.

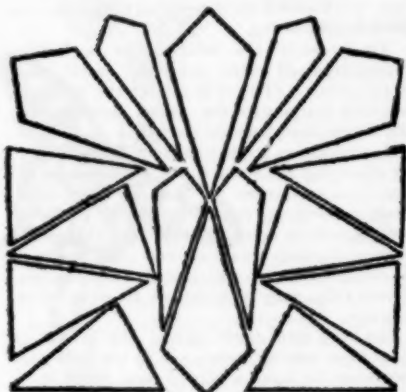
DON'T BORROW.

Many QUEEN OF FASHION readers are called upon by their neighbors to loan their papers and patterns. This ought to be stopped. With patterns at 10 and 15 cents, and THE QUEEN OF FASHION at 50 cents per year (less than five cents per month) every lady ought to read her own magazine and cut her cloth according to her own McCall Bazar Patterns.

A practical article entitled "What to do with cold meats," containing many choice and useful suggestions for making palatable and "tasty" dishes from the remnants of yesterday's dinner, will appear in the October number.

The October QUEEN OF FASHION will contain a Prize Contest of special interest to housekeepers.

PRIZE CONTEST.



A CURIOUS PUZZLE.

Here is a very interesting puzzle. It may take some time to solve it, and then again you may be able to do it in a few minutes. At any rate, it will afford an evening's entertainment.

There are sixteen separate pieces shown in the illustration. Now the problem is to fix four of the pieces together to make a four-pointed star.

Then add eight pieces, and make a perfect Maltese cross; and the last four pieces, when added, will make a perfect square. Who'll be the first to solve the puzzle?

In order to encourage the ingenuity of our readers we offer a prize of a

Pocket Book with Sterling Silver Corners.

for the first correct solution.

This contest is absolutely free. We only ask you as a favor to send us the names and addresses of three of your friends, who would be likely to subscribe to THE QUEEN OF FASHION if they received sample copies of the magazine. The names must be new ones and not any of those that were sent us in former puzzle contests.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor of THE QUEEN OF FASHION, 144-146 West 14th Street, New York City, and must reach us by September 1, 1896, when the contest closes. The name of the winner will be published in our October number.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

The correct solution of the Geographical Puzzle published last month, is as follows:

In the month of May, a man named George went to *rom* (Rome) in the woods. He took for *society*, his two friends Charles & Henry. The *Sky* was clear and rejoiced their hearts (*Hartz*) although the air was a little chilly (*Chili*).

The fifth correct answer was sent us by Miss Margaret Crutchfield, Fredericksburg, Va., who accordingly wins the prize, a solid gold ring, set with an amethyst.

The Fancy Work Prize Competition.


This contest excited so much interest and every mail brought us so many beautiful things that it was a hard matter to decide where to award the prizes. The first prize, a beautiful chatelaine watch, has been awarded to Miss Jennie Moore, Sturgis, Mich. The second prize, a vaseline medi-



Prima Donna Corsets.

Latest French Models.

Elegance, Comfort and Durability.

Every pair stamped with this TRADE-MARK.  CORSET

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cine chest, was won by Mrs. A. H. Gage, Williamsport, Pa.

Illustrations and full descriptions of the winning designs will be published in the Fancy Work Department of the October number.

ALTOONA, PA.

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Gentlemen—I am going to subscribe for your magazine, for I do honestly think it is the best for that price ever seen, and a great deal better than many higher priced papers. I want it just as soon as I can get it. I will send in my own subscription and will try to do all in my power to get other subscribers. Wishing you every success, I am,

Very respectfully,

(Mrs.) ANNA MCCARTNEY.

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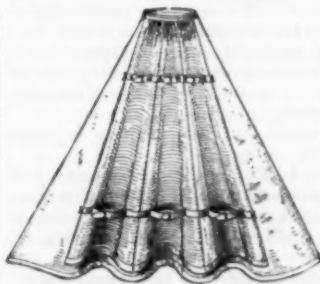
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FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of **Moody's Improved Tailor System of Dress and Garment Cutting.** Revised to date. The foundation principles of scientific garment cutting are taught so clearly and progressively that any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style, to any measure, for **Ladies, Children, Men and Boys.** Garments guaranteed to fit perfectly without trying on. A knowledge of the Moody System is worth a fortune to any lady. Thousands of expert dress makers owe their success to the Moody System. Agents Wanted. **Moody & Co., P. O. Box 1664, Cincinnati.**

"La Pliante" Extender.



Holds a skirt in perfect shape; is easily adjusted; adds but two and a half ounces in weight, and does away entirely with the necessity of interlinings.



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PURE TEA.

Alleged Difficulty in Obtaining It.

The New York Importers of China and Japan Teas recently petitioned Congress to impose a duty on tea, that the Standard might be **RAISED**, by shutting out "cheap" and artificially "colored trash." They urged the difficulty of obtaining pure and good teas—from them, a significant admission.)

But these gentlemen know, that, setting aside their vested interests in China and Japan, they can procure teas, **PURE, WHOLESOME AND UNCOLORED**, from Ceylon and India.

TEA DRINKERS should take note that **THESE** teas, are the most economical, **BECAUSE**, only half the quantity is required. Avoid cheap "trash."

Insist that **YOUR** grocer keep them. All other good grocers do.

Consumption in America of these **MACHINE TWISTED** teas was in 1893—4½ million lbs.; 1894—5½ million lbs.; 1895—9¼ million lbs. Americans are evidently discriminating.

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Is a perfect Food and the only real substitute for Mother's Milk. Send for free sample. We will mail a copy of "Our Baby's First and Second Years," by Marion Harland, if you mention this magazine.

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for every kind of headache, no matter what the cause. Try it. Large box sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Your address on a postal will bring a free sample. All druggists.

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Agents wanted in every county in the U. S.

New Fancy-Work Book

entitled "Florence Home Needlework" for '96. Gives explicit instructions for embroidering tea cloths, centerpieces and doilies in all the very latest designs, including Rose-Jewel, Delft, Empire, Festoon, Wild Flower, Fruit, Leaf, etc. It tells the correct shades of silk for each design, as well as just how to work the piece. Also instructions for Knitting Child's Shirt and Cap, and Crocheting a Baby's Bonnet.

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and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention—different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet. WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 1153 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky. Office: 1153 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

THE national airs of great countries are short, while those of little countries are long. "God save the Queen" is 14 bars, the Russian hymn is 16 bars, and "Hail Columbia" has 28 bars. Siam's national hymn has 76 bars, and that of Uruguay 70, Chili's 46 and so on. San Marino has the longest national hymn, except China's, which is so long that people take half a day off to listen to it.



EVERY home should possess a neat and well ordered kitchen. It is the most useful room in the whole house. So this month we intend to devote an article to certain hints and suggestions that we hope will be of practical value to the busy housewife as she goes bustling to and fro about her work.

In the first place, do the walls of the kitchen look greasy and stained? Here is something to remedy that:

To Remove Grease from Wall Paper.—Mix fuller's earth, ox gall, and cold water; and plaster the grease spots with the mixture; pin some blotting paper over this and allow it to remain some hours. Brush it off carefully; if necessary, give it another coat.

What next! The oilcloth has faded and looks dingy. Well, turn it wrong side up and paint with two coats of brown paint, the last one mixed with varnish and you will have a neat floor covering that will last a long time.

Now here is a hint from a laundress:

An Iron Stand.—To retain heat in an iron when in use is very important, and for this reason the ordinary iron stand is not so good as a non-conducting substance; the iron stand extracts some of the heat itself, and admits the air through the bottom. Now a clean white brick not only keeps the heat a very long time, but it also retards radiation.

Is the ceiling dingy and smoky and would it be improved by a coat of whitewash? The following recipe will enable you to make it quickly and cheaply at home.

Whitewash.—Whiting is to be mixed with warm water to the consistency of cream, and then some prepared size—in apportionate quantities—quarter of a pound to a gallon of whitewash. A spoonful or two of alum helps it to bind well.

Here is a hint that may help to brighten up the stove.

To Polish Bright Stoves.—Stoves that have steel upon them, however nicely cleaned, will sometimes require a little extra polish to keep them really bright. The following recipe, if well mixed and well rubbed on, and polished with rag, will be found most useful: Turpentine, 2 tablespoonfuls; sweet oil, 1 tablespoonful; emery powder, 1 tablespoonful.

Now that the floor, ceiling and walls are in good condition, let us see what we can do for the "implements of warfare" viz., pots and kettles, dishes, etc.

To Clean a Burnt Copper Kettle.—Grease the burnt part of the kettle and leave it for twenty-four hours, then apply brickdust mixed with paraffin oil, and rub briskly; then get some boiling water and soda, and stand the kettle in it to remove any grease that may be left, and after drying it polish with dry brickdust.

The disagreeable smell of cooking that is so often emitted by the kitchen range and that pervades the whole house, may be entirely prevented by sprinkling a little cedar dust over the stove. The odor from this is very pleasant, and is quite as far-reaching as

the smell of cooking. The flues of the kitchen stove should be cleaned out once a week, or they will become so clogged as to prevent the oven from heating.

To prevent the incrustation in kettles caused by hard water, put a flat oyster shell in the kettle. This will attract the particles of chalk that are in the water, and prevent the kettle from becoming incrustated.

It sometimes happens that a housekeeper, by changing her stove for a new one, or by a purchase at auction or in some other way, finds herself in possession of a kettle or steamer which is too small for the hole in the stove. In such a case an iron ring, made to fit inside the hole, will remedy the trouble. These rings may be obtained from an ironmonger.

To keep steel table knives any length of time from rusting, when not in use, it is only necessary to have a strong box filled to a depth of eight or nine inches with powdered quicklime, into which the blades of the knives are plunged after being thoroughly cleaned and dried. Care must be taken that the lime does not touch the handles. A layer of sawdust over the lime would prevent that happening.

A knife that has been used for cutting onions should at once be plunged into the earth to free it from the unpleasant smell.

To remove stains from, and thoroughly clean, stone sinks, they should be sprinkled overnight with chloride of lime, which should be merely brushed down with water the following morning.

Did You Ever Try?

Doubling thin dish towels and quilting slightly for dishcloths?

Using old oilcloths for kettle rests?

Crocheting dish towels from string?

Painting silverware, not in use, with collodion dissolved in alcohol, to prevent tarnish?

Useful Hints.

IVORY carvings that have become yellow and discolored, may be restored by a very simple process. Paint them all over with spirits of turpentine, using a paint brush or a piece of flannel, and then expose them in the sunshine for three or four days.

DECANTERS and carafes that are stained inside may be cleaned with a mixture of vinegar and salt, rock salt is best for this purpose. To a claret glassful of vinegar allow a handful of salt, put both in the decanter and shake well until the stains have disappeared.

How to Stone Raisins.—A very good way to stone raisins is to have a glass of cold water beside one. Dip the fingers into it, and the seed will easily drop off from them, and it will not be found such a difficult task as most people imagine.

To CLEAN mirrors and window-panes, mix some powdered whiting to a thin paste with water or gin. Make a ball of linen rag, dip this in the liquid and rub it all over the surface; then wipe with a dry cloth, and polish with chamois leather. Only a small portion of the glass should be cleaned at a time, as the whiting is difficult to remove if it is allowed to dry, and it dries very quickly. In cleaning mirrors great care must be taken not to touch the gilt frames.

THE antidote to salt is sugar; to soups, gravies, etc., that have been made too salt, add a pinch of coarse brown sugar.

HINTS FOR BABY'S WELFARE.



THE hot days of early September are particularly trying to young children, making them very irritable. Owing to their incessant restlessness, they get themselves into a great state of heat, and, feeling very uncomfortable, become cross and peevish. Mothers and nurses frequently lose their tempers, and punish them for what really the little ones cannot help, and which could be avoided altogether by a little attention.

For instance, it is far better not to allow a child to be out of doors at all in the middle of the day, when the sun is hottest, and always to insist upon its lying down for an hour after dinner. Whether the child sleeps or not does not matter; it is resting, and that is what is required and unless this is a rule rigidly enforced, it will not be carried out, most children after the days of their infancy have passed away being very disinclined to be compelled to lie down, except at such times as they wish to sleep.

BEFORE they lie down, it is well to partially undress them, coolness being the most desirable thing to be obtained; neither is it necessary to put any covering over them, but just let them lie down on the bed, outside the clothes.

NATURALLY, when a child gets very hot, it also will get very thirsty; but it should not be allowed to drink just at that time, but should wait until it has become cooler. Good as cold water is for a child, if a large draught is taken when the blood is very overheated the result is bad, the sudden chill from the cold drink of water checking too quickly the perspiration, by which means the body is throwing off the extra amount of heat that it has been called upon to bear; irritable rashes, if not worse thing, being the result—as, for instance, bad attacks of colic.

It is advisable during the hot weather always to have supplies of toast and water, and thin barley-water at hand, for the little ones to drink, these being better and safer for them than plain water, and undoubtedly they are cooler, and have more effect in quenching thirst.

SISTER MARY.

EXCESSIVE sleep is injurious to brain workers, because, by being kept too long inactive, the brain is liable to pass, by insensibly small gradations, into a state of debility, just as disuse of the limbs will lead in time to inability to use them.

"WHY is a strong man like you found begging?"

"Ah, madam, it is the only profession in which a gentleman can address a beautiful lady without the formality of an introduction."

The Fall and Winter number of THE BAZAR DRESSMAKER, containing over five hundred designs, published by The McCall Company, is now ready for mailing. Price, including postage, 25 cents.

How to Have a Good Servant.

A GOOD servant is a treasure beyond price. Give her as good wages as you can afford.

Then pay her regularly, or give her reasons why she should wait.

Be patient with her if she is slow or stupid. Impatience will only confuse and worry her. Praise her whenever you can do so conscientiously, for that will encourage her as nothing else will.

If anything is broken or injured, do not take it for granted that she is the one to blame.

If you think she is wanting in sense, do not tell her so.

Do not make her think that all you want of her is your money's worth.

Do not expect her to be a mind-reader, but tell her just what you want done.

Give her as pleasant a room as possible, and let her have time to keep it in order.

Do not talk as if your way was the only right way to do things.

Never reprimand her before children or strangers.

Never allow the children to treat her with disrespect or to make her unnecessary work.

Manage so that there will be as little work as possible on Sunday.

Respect her religious beliefs, and let her go to church as often as she wants to, when her work is done.

Always say good morning and good night.

If she has visitors, do not make her feel that they are unwelcome.

Do not resent her going to bed early if her work is done.

Do not scowl at her unless you want to make her unhappy.

Do not hinder her work by sitting at the table too long.

If she likes to read, see that she has plenty of reading.

If she is cross or irritable, be patient with her. She may be suffering acutely, mentally or physically.

If you like her, tell her so sometimes.

Do not expect too much of her. She may not have the advantages of the early training that you had.

Remember that no two people ever do the same thing alike.

Above all things, do not scold, blame, or find fault with her any more than you can possibly help. Nothing will discourage her so much. She needs encouragement a thousand times more than she needs discouragement.

Notes, and How They Should be Written.

A SOCIETY paper has been offering its lady readers some instruction upon the etiquette of note-writing. "Two things above all others," says our contemporary, "betray the inelegant or unaccustomed letter-writer. If she be guilty of neglecting the margin at each side of the page, or if she so far forget her precepts as to add a P.S., she is forever doomed. Society is exact in details, and Society declares such omission or commission to be the unpardonable sin. The note, to be correct, must be written upon paper of medium size—preferably cream white—and must be clear and distinct. The monogram is stamped upon the paper, or the crest, if one have the right; but upon the inside of the flap of the envelope must be the address. When the writer has borne all these facts in mind, and has signed her unabbreviated name, she may rest content."

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the most perfect, most healthful, most delightfully comfortable underwear made. Endorsed by physicians.

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SPONGIA FOR WOMAN'S WEAR,
30c. dozen.

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LADIES SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

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Side Guaranteed Unbreakable. LADY Agents Wanted. St. Louis Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE "HOLDFAST HAIR-PIN," advertised on another page, has all the advantages claimed for it by the manufacturers. Every reader of THE QUEEN OF FASHION will be doing herself a great favor by sending for a sample of the same.

A CAREFUL observer has noted that there are more brown-eyed women than brown-eyed men, which may account for the old saying—brown eyes for beauty. He also finds that the color of children's eyes is never finally fixed until they are ten years old. Statistics also show that if both parents have eyes of the same color, the chances are forty to four that their children will develop the same colored eyes, while, if the parents have different colored eyes, the chances of their children having brown eyes are fifty-five to forty-five, as against their eyes being blue or grey.

Money refunded if not all right.

OSTRICH FEATHERS

are the choicest of hat trimmings.

50 CENTS will buy a handsome half plume, best stock, French lustre, 10 inches long and extra full, or a bunch of three black tips, each 6 inches long, both in black only. Imported before the advance in raw material. Worth \$1.00 the world over. 10 cents extra for mailing. Write for our "Eye-Opener" list of all kinds of millinery that will save you from 50 to 200 per cent. Tell your milliner to write for our wholesale catalogue, as we can save her 25 per cent by buying for cash.

COL. E. BRIGHT, COLUMBUS, O.



SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAID IN THE MARKET.

WHY? It has double the wear. +++ Compare the soft finish of Goff's Angora with the stiff and wiry mohair braid of other maker. ++ Angora Braid will not cut or deface the finish on the boots—a notable fault of the wiry kinds. +++++

Five-yard piece mailed (send goods to be matched) for 12 cents.



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PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



Approved by highest medical authorities as a Perfect Sanitary Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blisters, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Delightful after shaving. Decorated Tin Box. Sprinkle Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper). Sample by mail.

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National Patent Dish Washer

Greatest seller on earth. Best made, simple, durable. Price low. Over 60,000 sold. Washes and dries dishes in two minutes. No muss, soap, scalded fingers or broken dishes. A child can operate. Everyone warranted. Sells on merit. One sold lays foundation for ten more. Every hotel, restaurant or family buy. No canvassing, easy job. Write for catalogue, wholesale prices and agency.

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Answers to Correspondents.



Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.
2. Letters requiring answers in next month's number should be forwarded as early as possible in the month, but not later than the 1st. of the month previous to date of issue, to ensure reply.
3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of The Queen of Fashion, 144-145 W. 14th St., New York City.

Y. H. P., NEW YORK.—Gowns are to be very much trimmed this Fall, so I should by all means advise your daughter to use the hand embroidered vest on her new ladies' cloth costume. Make the gown like McCall Bazar Pattern 4552, published on page 8 of this issue. This is a very stylish design which will be sure to prove extremely serviceable. 2. A wedding invitation should be addressed both on the outer and inner envelopes in exactly the same way. 3. It is usual for a bride to wait until after the wedding to acknowledge gifts. She should write cordial notes of thanks in the first person and sign them with her new name as, Amanda Brown Smith, never Mrs. John Smith. The presents are always sent to the bride so the groom's name is never included in the signature. 4. Cards should be sent in by the servant except at an afternoon tea when they are always left in the hall as one goes out.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Excellent pickled onions can be made from the following recipe:

Get small silver skinned onions. After taking off the outside skins, remove with a knife one more skin, when each onion should look clear. Put them into a strong brine for three days. Bring vinegar to a boil with one or two blades of mace and some whole red peppers. Pour it hot over the onions well drained from the brine.

M. W., ALABAMA.—Your letter was received just a day too late to be answered last month. I trust the delay, which was unavoidable, has not inconvenienced you. 1. The strict etiquette in mourning that prevailed long ago has been very much relaxed of late years, but although many efforts have been made to abolish mourning dress altogether, or to a very large extent, these efforts have only been successful with a relatively small number of people, and fashions in mourning still hold their own. 2. A simple and stylish mourning toilette for a young girl consists of a gored skirt of black Henrietta simply trimmed with a band of crape just above the hem. This can be accompanied by no better style of bodice than a crape cloth blouse made with three box-plaits in front, and sleeves of the woolen material with cuffs of crape.

As to choice of styles in mourning, the great point is not to attempt to follow the prevailing fashions too closely, and above all

to avoid any exaggerations; a little restraint is needed, but it will be found, as a rule, that whatever fashions are in vogue, the simplest of them are quite suitable for mourning dresses. 3. Fancy collars are not worn by ladies in deep mourning. When you begin to lighten your mourning you might wear a fancy collarette of mousseline de soie trimmed with white lace appliques and edged with a flounce of Valenciennes lace. To complete this, a collar of either white or black taffeta ribbon may be worn around the neck.

MRS. A. C. R., MASSACHUSETTS.—A red nose usually proceeds from several causes such as indigestion, tight-lacing, chronic cold feet or a feeble action of the heart. You should rest a good deal, especially after all your meals. Your daily bath must be tepid, and the flesh rubbed very vigorously afterwards with a loofah or Turkish bath mitten till the skin is quite glowing. You must have plenty of fresh air, but must avoid violent exercise of all kinds, steep ascents and stairs. Your diet must be light, but nourishing, and, above all, you should wear loose clothing. Twice a day rub on the following lotion: Borax 2 drachms, compound tincture of benzoin, 1 drachm; rose water 10 ounces; apply with gentle friction. If this makes the skin too dry, apply a little cold cream occasionally. Do not expect the trouble to disappear at once but give the lotion a month's trial. Then if you can see no improvement write me again and I shall be glad to recommend something else. However, I think you will be greatly benefitted by the treatment advised.

BLUEBELL.—1. Peel half a dozen fresh cucumbers, cut them in thin slices, put these in a glass jar, fill with alcohol, cover closely and make the jar air-tight, and let it stand in the sun for three days. Then strain into bottles for use, and apply night and morning. The lotion being made with spirit will keep well. 2. Yes, milk is excellent for the complexion and keeps the skin soft and smooth.

E. H. T., Lambertville, N. J.—Some lovely designs for crocheted lace will appear in the "Fancy Work Department" for next month.

BOOK NOTES.

"TALES of Fantasy and Fact" by Brander Matthews, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1896, is a delightful book of sketches well worth the attention of our readers. It is dedicated to the well-known sketch writer H. C. Bunner.

"Yekl, a Tale of the New York Ghetto," by A. Cohan, New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1896, is an entertaining study of the dark side of New York City life. The printing and binding of the volume are worthy of this celebrated publishing house.

"Love is a Spirit," by Julian Hawthorne, Harper & Brothers, 1896, is a book that should be read by all lovers of the improbable.

"Cold Dishes for Hot Weather," by Ysaguirre and La Marca, New York, Harper & Brothers, is a book that every reader of THE QUEEN OF FASHION ought to own. Ask your bookseller for it and insist on getting it. It gives all kinds of practical "French" receipts and every American woman will thank the authors and publishers for the remarkable contribution to American kitchen literature.

PELLEY, FLORENCE, daughter of William Augustus Pelly, (late with Indian Civil Service, formerly of Bombay, but afterwards of Eastbourne, Eng.), is requested to communicate with the undersigned in reference to an interest to which she became entitled in the residuary estate of an uncle who died in April, 1892.

Any information as to her whereabouts (if living) or as to her death (if dead) will be gladly received, and (if required) suitably rewarded.

Communications will be treated as confidential if so desired.

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DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.

Our INVISIBLE Tonic Cures help when all else fails, no glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hixson Co., 855 N. W. Ave., N. Y. for Book and Treatise **FREE**

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MILKY-WHEY COMPLEXION SOAP produces velvety, soft, ruddy skin. A wonderful blemish remover. Large cakes ten cents. Postage paid. Ladies double money selling it. SAPO MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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Paper Clippings bought **NEWS** all kinds, and acquaintances names \$35. a thousand. Particulars for stamp. News Clipping Co., Dep't. A. K. 204 W. 129th St. N. Y.

LADIES—I have found a safe home remedy that will cure all ailments peculiar to the female sex. No physician required. I will send it free with full instructions to every suffering woman. Mrs. Edwin Mercer, Toledo, Ohio.



FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) at HALL & CO., "C. R.", Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

THE following is said to be a cure for hiccoughs. All you have to do is to lie down, stretch your head back as far as possible, open your mouth widely, then hold two fingers above the head, well back, so that you have to strain the eyes to see them, gaze intently upon them, and take long full breaths. In a short time you will be entirely relieved of the troublesome hiccoughs.

THEY were talking about beauty the other evening, when Miss S. remarked: "Well, say what you will, homely people are almost always unusually bright."—Miss B. (*sotto voce*): "The egotist!"

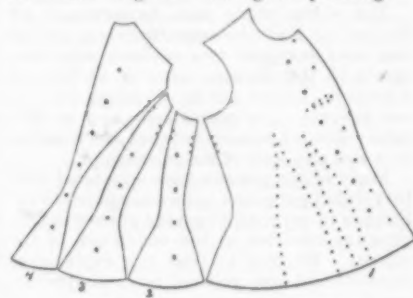
HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance: one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where in-turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing

where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL.

That is the reason we have sold

MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

- No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.
- No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.
- No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.
- No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the in-turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

PAPA: "Is there anything in that young Huggings, Dolly?"

DOLLY: "I am sure I don't know, papa; I haven't seen a Rontgen photograph of him."

PRIZE STORY.

The Editor's Mistake.

THERE was once an editor named H-r-c-e-G-r-e-l-y. He was not a-r-h-a-s son but he improved his opportunities and founded "The N-w Yor-Tr-bun-". He was a noble man.

When J-----D-v-s, ex-President of the Confederate States, was in prison H-o-a-e-G-e-l-e- went on his bail bond and had him released. He ran for the presidency in 1886, but, like J-m-s G. Clay, Henry Webster and Daniel Blaine, he failed to reach the goal of his ambition. If he had never run for the presidency he would never have lost his mind and his property.

EXPLANATION.

The above story may be corrected by QUEEN OF FASHION subscribers who tell us they have answered two or more advertisements in this number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. There will be 30 prizes for correct answers—four pocketbooks and 26 patterns—divided equally between the contestants east and west of the Mississippi.

Many of our guessers have wondered why they didn't get prizes in former competitions. Strange to say, only about one guesser in five, pays any attention to the conditions of the contest. Be sure to read this explanation carefully and save yourself from disappointment.

Address,
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
West 14th St., N. Y.

OUR PRIZES.

CHAP. II.

THE DEACON'S REWARD.

The members of the church of which the Deacon was a member censured him severely for his unchristian behavior; suspended him from office, but allowed him other church privileges, if he would return the machine, give the widow more time, and assist them to release Joe from prison.

Nora Welborn, Owensville, Ind.

"I'll try for a club."

The above story is the best second chapter received. The pocket-books go to Miss Nora Welborn, and Miss A. L. Stoddard, Arlington, N. J. There were no answers from readers west of the Mississippi. If there had been even two each would have received a pocket-book.

Those who are entitled to other prizes will be notified by mail as usual.

OUR WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRIZES.

In our August number we announced that we would give weekly prizes of \$1. each and as a monthly prize a \$5 gold piece in a pocket-book for the largest weekly and monthly clubs. This has been done up-to-date. The first week July 1—7 we sent a New York bank check to Mrs. A. D. Ferris of Freeport, Ills., as a present for sending the largest club (10 subscribers), received that week. The second week July 7—14, we sent the \$1. prize to Mary A. Doolittle, of Franklin, Pa., her club (16 subscribers), being the largest. The \$1. prize for the week ending July 21, went to Lotta O. Westlake our club-raiser in Port Jefferson, N. Y., as her club of 16 subscribers was the largest. The week ending July 28, saw Mrs. A. D. Ferris again a winner with a club of 20 subscribers. We therefore award to Mrs. Ferris the \$5. gold piece in the pocketbook for the largest club (30 subscribers), received between July 1st. and the time of our going to press with our September number. Mrs. Ferris thus receives \$7. and a handsome pocket-book *all free*. We hope every reader will do her best to get her friends to subscribe. The greater the number of our subscribers the better paper we can make. Please remember that the prizes mentioned above are absolutely free and in addition to any premium or premiums to which our club-raisers may be entitled.

It will be seen from the above that Mrs. Ferris also leads (with 20 subscribers only to her credit) in the race for the \$190 scholarship in Alma College. We hope to see a good amount of competition in August or we may be obliged to discontinue the offer of "free gold." Please mention when you send a club that you are competing for the weekly or monthly prize.

Address, Subscription Department,
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144—146 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

\$190 Free.

ALMA COLLEGE is one of the leading American colleges for women. The price of tuition with board etc., in the highest course is \$190 per year cash in advance. We have arranged to give, absolutely free, in addition to all other premiums, a year's course

in this college. This grand prize will be given Aug. 25th, 1896, for the largest club of yearly subscribers received between July 15 and Aug. 25. We advise all of our readers to send for a catalogue. Alma College is situated at St. Thomas, Ontario, on the line Michigan Central R. R., the direct of the road from New York to Chicago by way of Niagara Falls. The scholarship in this school must be used this year, but if a lady should happen to win it who cannot go away to school, she may transfer the scholarship to some friend. It must be understood that the student must be of good character and that this prize will not be awarded to a male club-raiser. If there is no club-raiser in your town, send for terms to club-raisers and go to work.

Address Subscription Department,
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144—146 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

OUR SPECIAL VASELINE OFFER.

Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years, and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone. It is a product of petroleum, refined by processes of filtration just as sugar is refined. THE QUEEN OF FASHION, by a special arrangement with the "CHESEBROUGH MFG CO., THE ONLY MAKERS OF VASELINE, is able to offer a chest of Vaseline remedies that should be in every house. This box we call "The Queen of Fashion Chest." Let it be distinctly understood that only one "Chest" will be sent to any address. The "Chest" contains

1 Cake Vaseline Soap.

1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.

1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.

1 Two Ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.

1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

Vaseline Soap is good for all family purposes. Vaseline Camphor Ice is used to cure affections of the skin and to relieve colds in the head, catarrh, etc. Vaseline Cold Cream is for use in cases of chafing and after shaving. The uses of Cold Cream are so numerous as to need no further mention. Pure Vaseline is useful every day in the year in well-regulated households. Capsicum Vaseline is a cure for colds in the chest, throat, etc. It is also a speedy cure for toothache. The lowest retail price of this box mailed, is 71 cents. Now comes the wonderful part of the offer.

Step into any reliable drug store and see what you would have to pay for these articles in the Vaseline Chest. We offer them much less than cost as an inducement for subscriptions.

We will send the chest of remedies above mentioned to any lady who will try to take subscriptions for us, for her promise to do so and 25 cents, unless there is already a Queen of Fashion club-raiser in her town, in which event we will send the box for 25 cents and the names of several ladies in other towns who might raise clubs for us.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144—146 West 14th St., N. Y.

FREE PATTERN BLANK.

MAIL ORDER BLANK.

DATE.....189 THE QUEEN OF FASHION, 144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the number and a FREE pattern. No.....Size..... Name..... Post-Office.....County..... St. No. (if necessary).....State.....	McCALL COMPANY, 144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Enclosed find.....cents, for which send Pattern No.....Size..... Name..... Address.....
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If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

GRAND PREMIUM OFFER.

High-Class Jewelry for Queen of Fashion Readers.



HALF SIZE.

We have just purchased from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler, some ladies' rings, all of modern styles, as follows: 14 real garnets set in solid gold; 28 ruby doublets set in solid gold; 8 sapphire doublets set in solid gold; 7 real opals set in solid gold; 8 marquise rings (real pearls surrounding red and blue stones) solid gold settings; 3 solid gold rings each set with three white stones; 3 real amethysts set in solid gold. If you act quickly, you can have one of the above rings for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and 60 cents added money. Send us a piece of paper just the right size to fit your finger or a piece of a match that just goes across the inside of a ring, the right size. We also have 125 ladies' rolled gold victoria watch chains each with bar and charm. Some of them have charms in the shape of golden blackberries, others have charms in the shape of cubes of gold open-work, while the remainder have charms in the shape of open fans. We will send one of these chains for a club of 2 subscribers at 50 cents each and 25 cents added money. These chains are really worth from \$1.35 to \$2.00 and in the they are sold \$2.00 to \$4.50 don't think use of your these prizes later than three weeks after the receipt of this paper, and for that reason, we limit the time. In ordering the rings, it will be necessary for the club-raisers to give first and second choice, so that if we run out of rings of any particular kind before all are exhausted, the club-raiser will still receive a ring that is as nearly what she wants as possible. When ordering a chain please send first, second and third choice. Any lady who gets one of these chains may be sure of the fact that the chain is worth more than the price of the whole club of subscribers that it takes to get it. Tell each lady whose subscription you take that she will get one free pattern at any time during the year she may see fit to select it. If any lady wishes to get two or three chains, she may raise a club large enough to do it. The subscriber may be a new one or a renewal. A two years' subscription counts for two subscribers. We ask you in return for this wonderful offer to send us the names of probable club-raisers for our paper.



AMETHYST.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.



DOUBLET.



OPAL.



HALF SIZE.

Club-Raisers Wanted.

Beautiful Premiums and Cash Commissions.

Every lady who reads this article may become a club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to make cash commissions by working for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all through the Fall as well as in the Winter, if they will just drop us a line for particulars.

Address,

Subscription Dept., QUEEN OF FASHION,
146 West 14th St., New York City.

LIFE OF

WILLIAM McKINLEY,

and a Sketch of the Life of

GARRET A. HOBART,

BY

BYRON ANDREWS,

AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF JOHN A. LOGAN, ETC.

This work consists of over three hundred pages, containing all that is of interest and importance in the lives of the candidates. The work is fully illustrated, containing portraits of Major and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and their son, and a number of other sketches, portraits, maps, etc. Sent free for a club of two subscribers at 50 cents each or for one subscriber at 50 cents and 20 cents added money or for the names of five ladies in different towns who might be induced to raise clubs for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, and 20 cents.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 WEST 14th St., N. Y.



Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for \$5.00, or for sixteen yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of 10 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Read Carefully.

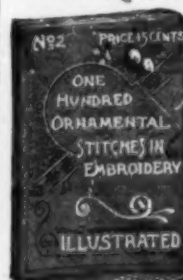
BEGINNING July 1st. and after that until further notice, we will keep a strict account of the club-raisers who send us the largest clubs from week to week and from month to month. Each week we will give to the lady who sends us the largest club received during that week, a special prize of \$1 cash in addition to the other premium or premiums to which she may be entitled. On the first of each month, we will also give to the lady who has sent us the largest club up to the date of going to press, a handsome pocketbook containing a \$5 gold piece. This will also be in addition to any premium or premiums to which the lady is entitled. Thus our club-raisers will be able to compete for a prize every week with the certainty of winning if they are industrious enough. We hope to get a great many clubs of from 5 to 10 subscribers in this way and will give the premium to the club-raiser who earns it however small or large the club may be. Go right to work and see what you can earn.

Address Subscription Department,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.

One Hundred Ornamental Stitches in Embroidery.

With Eight Full-Page Illustrations.



For ornamenting the seams of Crazy Patchwork, or for other ornamental work where Fancy Stitches are used. It shows how pieces for patchwork may be put together to get the best effect, how to cover up seams with fancy stitches, how to join edges, and many other things.

The book illustrates over one hundred and fifty of these stitches, and besides this gives explicit directions for taking

Art Embroidery Stitches. Comprising the Outline Stitch, the Kensington Stitch, Arrasene and Ribbon Work, Plush Kensington Painting.

It is one of the most valuable little books on embroidery and needlework, and the low price places it within the reach of all. Sent, postpaid, for 15 CENTS PER COPY.

SELF THREADING THIMBLE.



Teeth and eyes saved. Needle threading conquered at last. This patent thimble combines a needle threader B, through which a needle can be easily threaded. Also a thread cutter A, which never dulls. Two ingenious attachments saving teeth, biting thread, and eyes threading needle while sewing.

The thimbles are highly polished and plated and resemble coin silver. The threader is the most perfect ever produced. The combination thimble and threader retail for 10c. though they have been sold as high as a dollar a piece.

Offer No. XXI.

"One Hundred Ornamental Stitches in Embroidery," and "Self Threading Thimble" sent for two yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

THE many worthless imitations of FIBRE CHAMOIS now in the market, make it necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact that for their protection every yard of the genuine material is plainly stamped

FIBRE CHAMOIS

Beware of these imitations and get FIBRE CHAMOIS, or you will be obliged to make your dress over. Dressmakers should examine their bills and see that the material is billed "FIBRE CHAMOIS," otherwise they may get some of the worthless imitations, while paying for the genuine article.

*Fashionable Dressmakers
everywhere endorse and use
Fibre Chamois.*

Puffed Sleeves and Skirts supported by Fibre Chamois will not lose their shape. Cheaper, lighter in weight and better than any other stiffening material.

COMES IN THREE WEIGHTS:

No. 10, Light. No. 20, Medium. No. 30, Heavy.

COLORS:

Black—Slate—Ecru—Brown—Natural Chamois

At the Lining Counter of all Dry Goods Stores.

How to Use

Fibre Chamois

TO support Puffed Sleeves and Skirts properly, see that you get the correct weights for that purpose, described as follows: No. 10 for silks and light materials; No. 20 for heavier goods; No. 30 for warmth and where canvas is needed.

Always cut the FIBRE CHAMOIS the exact size of the goods, and sew up in the seams with the material; gather or pleat the same as you would the material, and the result will be a stylish garment.